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The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

RETAILER — WHOLESALER — MANUFACTURER
JUNE 23, 1951

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The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

for RETAILER — WHOLESALE R — MANUFACTURER

JUNE 23, 1951

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Volume CLV

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Broadcast Disclaimed.—William Ran-
n & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, disclaim any
connection with a speaker on lavender in
"Down Your Way" broadcast from Hit-
chin recently.

Toxic Chemicals in Agriculture.—The
working party on precautionary measures
against toxic chemicals used in agriculture
(*C. & D.*, May 12, p. 613) has been
asked by the Ministers concerned to inquire
whether any risks arise from the point of
view of the consumer of the final product,
the use of toxic chemicals in agriculture
and in the storage of food.

Embargo on Many Exports to China.—
The President of the Board of Trade (Sir
Hartley Shawcross) announced in the
House of Commons on June 19 that a
new Order will come into operation on
June 25 imposing export licensing control
on all goods to be sent from the United
Kingdom to China and Hongkong. An
embargo is to be placed on goods of strate-
gic value, including certain chemicals,
chemical plant and scientific instruments
capable of being used for military purposes.

Cost of N.H.S. Drugs.—The Association
of British Pharmaceutical Industry has
issued a Press statement pointing out
the fallacy in a "widespread impression"
that the high cost of the National Health
Service was due mainly to the high price
of drugs. The Association states that the
cost of drugs, proprietary and non-proprie-
tary, for the twelve months ended Novem-
ber 30, 1950, was elevenpence in £1 of
the Chancellor's "ceiling" (£18,575,956,
against the ceiling of £400 millions). That
cost included manufacturing costs, research
charges and distribution costs.

Scottish Award Ratified.—At a meeting
of Committee B of the Pharmaceutical
Whitley Council of the Health Services
(Great Britain) held on June 20, the award
of the Arbitration Tribunal (*C. & D.*, June
16, p. 760) was reviewed and agreed to. A
committee of four was set up to decide
upon the method of applying the award to
the period July 5, 1948 to the date upon
which the new Drug Tariff comes into
operation. It was decided that the certi-
ficates chemists hold for moneys represent-

ing the 8 per cent. cut are to be returned to local authorities for payment, and that the application of the 8 per cent. cut shall cease forthwith. Instructions are being sent to chemist contractors on the method of rendering the certificates to Executive Councils for payment.

International Narcotics Control.—The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its sixth session at the U.N. headquarters, New York, U.S.A., recently. The adoption of principles to limit the production of opium to scientific and medical needs was considered to be the most important feature of the session. In particular it was provided that no country which did not export opium in 1950 should be permitted to export it in the future, and all opium seized from illegal traffic was to be either destroyed, converted into non-narcotic substances, or appropriated for scientific or medical use.

Scottish Department Executive.—A meeting of the Executive of the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society was held in Edinburgh on June 13, Mr. C. W. Macfarlane in the chair. The chairman declared that the following candidates of the twenty-four nominated had been elected members of the Executive:—

GROSSET, John Bennett, Edinburgh	257
JOLLY, John, Kirriemuir, Angus	304
MICHIE, John Craib, Nairn	362
PARK, William Alexander, Aberdeen	388
SIMPSON, John, Banchory,	

Kincardines 344

WHITELAW, Robert Singer, Cupar,

Fife 355

Of 2,964 voting papers issued, 710 were returned. Six voting papers were received too late to be included.

Cellulose Film Restricted.—As the output of transparent cellulose film is restricted by the scarcity of sulphur the Board of Trade announces that, from June 25, cellulose film may not be supplied for a number of less essential uses in the home market including the wrapping of the following.

CHEMISTS' Goods: Corks, disinfectants, antiseptics, dyes, general proprietaries (including agricultural, veterinary) if bottled or boxed (with the exception of beverages with a glucose base), essences, throat pastilles and medicated sweets if bottled or boxed, hot-water bottles and covers, bathing caps.

HAIRDRESSING GOODS: Combs, general hairdressing proprietaries, hair nets, hair slides and pins, shampoo powders, hair-brushes.

TOILET GOODS: Bath powder and salts (except cubes), soap, tooth-paste, face tissues, lipstick, perfumes, face powder, face cloths.

PHOTOGRAPHIC Goods: Cameras, photographic films and paper, printed negatives, scientific instruments, colour photographs, photographs, fold mounts.

MISCELLANEOUS: Index card tabs, facing instruction cards, showcards, etc. Firms will be permitted to use up stocks of film in hand.

U.S. Shaving Brush Production.—A part of a productivity team on brushes which visited the United States in 1950 was published recently by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1 (price 2s. 6d.). The team examined the manufacture of shaving brushes. They were being made on a lay-out machine which allowed considerable latitude of movement according to the skill of the operators and the amount of work involved. Machine operators weighed out material and placed it in cans which travelled on a drive belt over electrical vibrators and do the other side of the machine. Here other operators removed the material now shaped to the dome required and tied the knot before dipping and cementing into shape. Empty cups returned on belts of which there were two travelling in opposite directions, one each side of the table. Two more operators were accommodated weighing material and three or more knot tying.

Report on Research Grants.—The third report from the Committee of Public Accounts for the Session 1950-51, published by H.M. Stationery Office (price 5 pence) gives the methods by which grants are made by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to industrial associations and suggests the basis on which future grants should be made. They are of the opinion that the present method of calculating a grant (*pro rata* on the contribution made by the industry) is "not best calculated to promote efficient economy; moreover, they may result in grants from public funds for research directed to benefiting industries well able to meet their cost from their own resources. They therefore, that when considering applications for grant by industrial research associations, the Department will obtain sufficient information as to the financial position of the industry concerned in order to ensure that they make payments only in cases of proved necessity and that, assessing the amount, they will have greater regard to the capacity of an industry to bear the cost of its own research."



MADE DINNER IN EDINBURGH.—Scene at conference dinner of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., with Dr. E. J. Holder (director and general manager) in the chair, and Brigadier C. Norton Stafford, C.B.E., T.D., Mr. A. Nelson, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., and Mr. J. Walker, C.A., among the guests.

LOCAL NEWS

Cricket at Northampton.—The Northampton Chemists' Cricket Club scored 102 runs in a cricket match played at Abingdon Park, Northampton, on June 10, against the Goya Cricket Club team who scored 79 runs.

Lecture on Drug History.—Mr. S. J. Hopkins, Ph.C. (chief pharmacist, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge) addressed a meeting of the Cambridge Soroptimists club held recently in Cambridge on the story of drugs, tracing man's progress in the use of drugs from ancient Egypt to the present day.

Ministry Supports Chemists' Appeal.—The Minister of Health recently upheld an appeal by a chemist-contractor against a fine of £3 3s. recommended by a local Executive Council in connection with a test prescription. It was pointed out that since the test prescription (for mist. calc. chlorid.) as dispensed a ruling had been made at one of the ingredients of the mixture as not suitable for inclusion in tests. The local Pharmaceutical Committee supported the chemist's appeal.

Staff Outings.—The staff of Kaylene Ltd., were the guests of the managing director (Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane), and the board of directors, on June 9, on the occasion of the company's annual staff outing, which took the form of a visit in motor coaches to Brighton.—The annual staff outing of J. R. Gibbs, Ltd., Paignton, Devon, took place on June 16. On that day 120 of the staff went for a cruise to Babbacombe Bay returning to Salcombe, where they were joined by a further sixty members of the staff who had travelled by motor coach.—The annual staff outing of

William Martindale Wholesale, Ltd., London, W.1, was held on June 10, the party going by coach to Clacton-on-Sea.

Watford Festival Exhibition.—At Watford Industrial Exhibition, opened at the Town Hall, Watford, on June 14, the exhibitors included R. & J. Beck, Ltd., with a range of microscopes and spectrometers. F. Darton & Co., Ltd., showed a precision relative-humidity hair hygrometer. Granose Foods, Ltd., showed their Gluten rolls, a light bread suitable for low starch diets. Two machines were in operation at the stand of J. C. Eno, Ltd.—one producing Yeast-Vite tablets and the other packing single doses of Enos Fruit Salt for the Latin-American markets. Ovaltine Chuckles (presenting, in the first solid food for infants, vitamins B₁ and D, a calcium salt and the pellagra-preventing factor) were exhibited at the stand of A. Wander, Ltd. A small exhibit showing work by trainees in Government Training Centres under the Disabled Resettlement Service included glass laboratory apparatus. The exhibition was the subject of a television newsreel on June 18, and the Duchess of Kent visited the stand of J. C. Eno, Ltd., on June 20.



Party of Far Eastern journalists at the North British Rubber Co.'s factory at Castle Mills, Edinburgh, on June 11.

IRISH NEWS

Dublin Young Priests. — About sixty members of the Pharmacy Branch of the St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society attended a special mass and Holy Communion at the Oratory of the Dominican Fathers, St. Saviour's, Dublin, where they were addressed by the Rev. Fintan Campbell, O.P. (chaplain to the Branch), who is leaving soon for Australia.

Irish Drug Association. — Members elected recently by the Irish Drug Association included the following pharmacists: Mrs. B. MacEeany, Kilkenny; Miss M. Neavyn, Finglas, co. Dublin; Mrs. G. Treacy, Sandycove, co. Dublin; Messrs. J. A. Cotter, West Street, Tallow, co. Waterford; T. F. X. Corbett, Newmarket-on-Fergus, co. Clare; P. J. Hallahan, 38 Grattan Square, Dungarvan, co. Waterford; and M. G. Whelan, Shannon Street, Limerick.

Ulster Associates. — At a meeting of the Associates' Committee, of the Ulster Chemists' Association, recently, Mr. E. G. Mackle in the chair, the following applications for Associateship were approved:— Apprentices:—Miss Bridgit O'Beill, Messrs. J. G. Kilbride and H. News. A welcome was extended to Mr. W. F. Abernethy on his first attendance as a member of the Committee. The secretary reported that the Executive Committee of the U.C.A. had granted permission for the Committee to put slogans on the price-alteration slips; and that, in response to a request sent to the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, the Education Committee was prepared to meet representatives of the Associates' Committee to discuss proposals regarding the period of service for apprentices, etc. Arrangements were made for a mystery bus tour to be held on June 27.

OVERSEAS NEWS

Expected American Price Order. — The U.S. chemical industry is disturbed by the proposed price "roll-back" order expected to be issued soon by the Office of Price Control. They point out that costs vary greatly throughout the industry depending on the processes used.

Anti-dysentery Preparation. — A Japanese preparation (Dysentol), claimed to be active against bacillary and amoebic dysenteries, is the subject of a report issued recently by the Office of Technical Services, United States Department of Com-

merce. The report states that the preparation is a combination of an alkaloid matrine ($C_{15}/H_{24}/N_2/O$) (extracted from *Sophora angustifolia*) and phenolsulphoate salts.

GUILD MEETINGS AT LIVERPOOL

THREE meetings of the Guild of Publ Pharmacists were held in Liverpool recently. A meeting of Council which started the day's business was held in the lecture theatre of the Liverpool Royal Infirmary. The Council received a report from the Gu'd members of the staff side of Committee C upon their recent meeting to formulate a claim for salary revision.

At the University, later, a special meeting of the Guild which had been called at the instance of members in the Midlands to discuss salaries was held, the president (Miss M. C. Islip) in the chair. A discussion initiated by one of the signatories to the request for the meeting helped to clarify the circumstances concerning recent negotiations in Committee C which resulted in the granting of London Weighting. Council members put forward plans for an approach to the full Committee for a salary claim.

The annual meeting of the Guild followed shortly afterwards. The reports of the officers showed that the Guild was in a satisfactory position. The total membership had dropped below the peak figure for the previous year, but the REGISTRAR (Mr. G. Bryan) stated the losses were being made good. The meeting passed a resolution introduced by the Council which made the Branch Delegates' Meeting an integral part of the Guild's policy-making machinery.

The result of the Council election was as follows:—*Ordinary members*, M. M. C. Islip, Messrs. E. W. Barstow, Bryan, J. E. Cocking, D. Currie, J. Lloyd, A. M. Mees, J. Moore, A. G. Shaw and J. H. Wood. *District members* (1 turned unopposed), Scottish district, M. T. Morrison; North-west district, M. E. P. Button; North-east district, M. A. N. Stephenson; Midland district, M. P. Crees; South-west district, Mr. E. Griffiths; South-east district, Messrs. Powlson and A. E. Teesdale.

At the end of the day an informal dinner was held, arranged by the reception committee of the Liverpool branch.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Victoria Food and Drug Regulations

Comparison of United Kingdom statutory regulations with those of any of the dominions or their constituent states is always instructive. Hence the abstract on 768 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations, 1951 (No. I) of Victoria, Australia, is worth examining. The first point that stands out is the comprehensive list of ailments for the prevention, cure or relief of which it is forbidden to advertise medicines. The corresponding list in Section 8(I) of the British Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, comprises nine diseases (to which may be added cancer, similarly treated in the Cancer Act, 1939). The Victoria list extends to fifty-four ailments or thereabouts; and the scope of prohibition may be indicated by the fact that eradication of wrinkles is a "relief" for which claims may not be made. I am glad to see that medicinal liquid paraffin and any preparation containing it must be labelled with the words "Prohibited consumption of preparations containing liquid paraffin may result in serious deficiency of food vitamins"; I am not sure if the average medical practitioner in this country is sufficiently on the alert to this matter. Provision for the use of official and semi-official names for drugs and preparations has the interesting addition that if any drug has not been allotted an approved name, the label must bear a name assigned in some publication on *ateria medica* or pharmacology recognised by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria or the University of Melbourne.

H.S. Problems

Though it is only a fortnight since I had the pleasure to comment on the National Health Service in Northern Ireland, the report on pp. 769-70 cannot be passed over. Only by such attention to detail as is shown in this account of a meeting of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board can Government officials—so have their own angle of approach—be convinced that pharmacists and their representatives have a complete understanding of their own N.H.S. problems. Here I can only touch on a few points in our report. Let us consider the case of a prescription being received for pilulae *keratin-coated*. The chemist who dispensed it supplied "a manufacturer's coating by himself." Was this an operation involving extemporaneous prepara-

tion? Common sense suggests that it was; and the Drug Pricing Committee agreed. Another question of general importance was raised: would the Pricing Bureau pay for syrup used as a diluent when a half-strength linctus of proprietary origin was ordered? The reply was that the prescription should be returned to the prescriber for clarification. Your comment (p. 774) on the success of Scottish pharmacists in securing, by arbitration, much of what they had claimed will be endorsed by pharmacists throughout the United Kingdom.

British Pharmacopœia Distribution.

Year by year the Pharmacopœia Committee of the general Medical Council submits a report (sometimes two reports) to the Council showing the number of copies of the current British Pharmacopœia sold. On p. 758 we read that up to May 23, 1951, 40,094 copies of the B.P. and 3,712 of its Addendum had been sold. These annual figures have long been inadequate for their subject. In the first place, we want to know the total number of copies of the book distributed, not merely the number sold. In the second place, that total should be analysed so as to show the number of copies supplied to (1) medical practitioners; (2) pharmacists; (3) hospitals; (4) manufacturing and wholesale houses; (5) Government and other public departments; (6) public libraries; (7) universities and other teaching institutions; (8) overseas readers. Any other supplies—e.g., to dentists and veterinary surgeons—might be classed in a "miscellaneous" section. In June 1901, when the British Pharmacopœia of 1898 was about the same age as its successor of 1948 is now, it was reported to the Council that 30,474 copies of it had been "disposed of," together with 281 copies of the Indian and Colonial Addendum of 1900. The number of medical practitioners on the Medical Register on December 31, 1900, was 36,355. I have not seen the corresponding number for December 31, 1950, but it may be estimated at a little above 80,000. The ratio of sales to medical practitioners has thus rather diminished in the past fifty years. How many practitioners obtain a copy of each Pharmacopœia when issued? And how many pharmacists do so? It is somewhere on record that a well-known Victorian consultant used to say that "Martindale" (or was it "Squire"?) was his pharmacopœia.

Xrayser.

COMPANY NEWS

GLYCERINE, LTD.—Mr. F. W. G. Moore has succeeded Mr. R. H. Del Mar as managing director.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD.—The Capital Issues Committee has granted permission to issue 7,680,000 ordinary 5s. shares to ordinary shareholders in the proportion of one share to every one held.

LAPORTE CHEMICALS, LTD.—Consolidated group profit for the year to March 31 amounted to £364,642 (against £306,773), after taxation and pension fund back-service liability contributions. Net profit of the parent company amounted to £285,063 (£226,676). A final dividend on the ordinary stock is proposed of 7½ per cent. (6 per cent.) making 10 per cent. (8½ per cent.) for the year. £188,593 is carried forward compared with £181,262 brought in.

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.—Trading profit, after depreciation, for the year to December 31 amounted to £140,453 (against £110,311) and net profit, after taxation, £81,423 (£66,951). To general reserve, £35,922 (£28,000); preference dividends, less tax £13,612 (£5,101); proposed final dividend at 15 per cent., less tax (same), £29,768 (£31,185); carried forward, £37,282 (£37,333). The chairman (Mr. Geoffrey E. Howard) states that sales during 1950 were again a record. In maintaining unchanged the 1949 rate of dividend the directors have particularly in mind the need for financing out of profits as much as possible of the cost of the substantial programme for the extension of the company's plant. An increase of £105,705 in the total cost of fixed assets, compared with £98,252 in 1949 indicates that the plant extension programme continues to make good progress.

New Companies

JOHN ALLAN (TORRISHOLME), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Gladys E. Robinson and Thomas Robinson, directors. R.O.: 342 Lancaster Road, Torrisholme, Morecambe.

ROWLAND HOWELLS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing, pharmaceutical and general chemists, etc. Samuel Stewart, Albert R. Howells and Marion R. Howells, directors. R.O.: 3 Albemarle Street, London, W.1.

BRADLEYS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, chemical engineers, etc. Sydney Bradley, M.P.S., and Gwyneth M. Bradley, directors. R.O.: Bridgeway House, Hamersmith Bridge Road, London, W.6.

GORDON SIMPSON (ASSAYER), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail, analytical chemists. Charles J. Cross, Rachel Simpson, Eileen V. Simpson and James Rogers, directors. R.O.: 191 Clapham Road, London, S.W.9.

PRIOR & CO., LTD. (P.C.)—Registered in Belfast. Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of veterinary and dispensing chemists, druggists, etc. First directors are not named. Hubert Y. Ferguson, M.P.S.N.I., 2 Derg Villas, Strabane, subscriber.

H. W. A. WOOLLARD, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £3,000. To acquire the business of a pharmacist and druggist carried at 16 Queens Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Herbert W. A. Woppard, M.P.S., Cedric M. Ninnis, M.P.S., and Kenneth W. Wallace, directors.

J. BERRY (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,200. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, etc. Audrey C. Beavers, Jack Berry, M.P.S., and Elsie Berry, Nora Bowden, directors. R.O.: 710 Oldham Road, Newton Heath, Manchester.

Voluntary Liquidations

GEARY (CHEMISTS), LTD., chemists, Court Chambers, Friar Lane, Leicester. Liquidator (appointed by members and creditors): Ralph A. Haigh, A.C.A., sale address.

J. W. SIMPSON (CHEMIST), LTD., manufacturers of chemists, 43 Museum Street, London, W.C.1. Liquidator (appointed by the shareholders): Ralph E. Reynolds, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2.

WIMPOLE LABORATORIES, LTD., chemical factors, Garden Street, Walsall. Stal Liquidator (appointed by the company and creditors): Andrew F. Dawes, 51 Calthorpe Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 1.

H. J. WADE & CO., LTD., manufacturing chemists, Pilgrim House, Leinbridge, Blackburn. Liquidator (appointed by the company): John L'Estrange Heppoco, A.C.A., 51 Ainsworth Street, Blackburn.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

SIR THOMAS MOORE asked the Minister of Health on June 14 what steps he proposed to take to facilitate the import of tramycin from the U.S.A. MR. H. MARSHAND replied that arrangements to obtain the manufacture of the drug in this country were under consideration. The Medical Research Council was carrying out extensive clinical trials with material supplied by the American manufacturers for comparison with other drugs of a similar nature already available here.

sulphur Supplies

AIR COMMODORE HARVEY asked the President of the Board of Trade on June 14 what had been the results of the action taken to recover sulphur from coke-ovens and the like from plants owned by the nationalised industries. SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS replied that sulphur was already recovered from coke-oven gases and fed to the public mains. Both the coal and steel industries were studying projects for the further recovery of sulphur from coke-oven gases.

DDT

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS could give no information on June 14 to MR. R. W. PRENSEN on the amount of DDT and chlorine-based insecticide exported, but proposed to look into the question whether production had increased or decreased. On the same day MR. GERALD WILLIAMS asked the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Tom Williams) to what extent his officials used DDT as a summer spray, and he was satisfied that no injurious effects were caused thereby to beneficial insects. THE MINISTER replied that approximately 1,000 acres of potatoes were sprayed annually with DDT as a preventive measure against Colorado beetle. If the advice given were followed, little danger existed to beneficial insects.

Purchase Tax Review

Resisting a clause to the Finance Bill relating to the appointment of a purchase tax advisory committee, made by Mr. O. Peake during a debate in the Committee stage of the Bill on June 19, MR. HUGH GAITSLER (Chancellor of the Exchequer) announced that the Government was to set immediately an *ad hoc* committee to examine the present system of purchase tax on those classes of goods within which

utility schemes operated, and to recommend how that system could be improved in the interests of consumers, manufacturers, and exporters and in relation to international obligations in respect of imported goods.

BUSINESS CHANGES

ADVITA, LTD., 2 Kingscote Street, London, E.C.4, have appointed Mr. B. R. Hook their general manager.

G. E. STANLEY, LTD., is the new title adopted by A. G. Shum, Ltd., 9 Park Avenue, Madeley, Salop.

MRS. R. E. CAMP, M.P.S., has opened a pharmacy at 8 Roundwood Road, Quill Hill Estate, Amersham, Bucks.

MR. EDWARD BROWNE, Ph.C., has been appointed pharmacist under the Dublin Corporation authority.

ALEX. ALLAN & Co., produce importers, have removed to 61 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3 (telephone: Royal 3886).

MR. R. H. DEL MAR, M.A., F.R.I.C., has been appointed commercial director to Lever Brothers (S.A.) (Pty.), Ltd. and will sail for South Africa in October.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON (DRESSINGS), LTD., are to take over on July 1 from Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., the factory at Airebank Mill, Gargrave, Yorks.

H. E. J. CORY, LTD. (formerly Bowdler & Bickerdike), Eagle Chemical Works, New Lane, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs., are now conducting the business under the company's name.

MR. F. W. G. MOORE, A.M.I.W.M., has been appointed managing director of Glycerine, Ltd., and secretary of the United Kingdom Glycerine Producers' Association, Ltd., London, E.C.4.

MR. E. W. LEGGE has been appointed a representative of Yardley & Co., Ltd., 33 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, in succession to Mr. Alan Brown, who has had to retire on grounds of ill-health. Until Mr. Legge's call, communications should be addressed to the company.

The whole of the share capital of MATTHEWS LABORATORIES, LTD., Clifton, Bristol, has been acquired by FLETCHER, FLETCHER & Co., LTD., Vibrona Laboratories, Holloway, London, N.7. Matthews Laboratories, Ltd., will continue to operate as an independent entity with the present directors of Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., controlling the company.

BIRTH

DENSLEY.—At Broomfield Park Nursing Home, London, N.13, on June 19, Dorothy wife of E. J. Densley, D.F.C. (W. Chas. Brumleu, 4 Hogarth Court, London, E.C.3), of a son.

MARRIAGE

PURCE—JOHNSTONE. — At Elmwood Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on June 12, Thomas Sidney Purce, M.P.S.N.I., F.N.A.O., Merville Pharmacy, Whitehouse, co. Antrim, to Alexandra Johnstone, R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Carrickmacross, co. Monaghan.

DEATHS

MURRELL. — Recently, Mr. William Frederick Murrell, formerly of the Ryburn Pharmacy, Sowerby Bridge, Yorks. Mr. Murrell qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1904.

RUSSELL. — At Brugarth, 3 Kirkhill Road, Edinburgh, on June 10, Mrs. Johan Blair Sibbald Russell, wife of the late Mr. William Russell, M.P.S., Edinburgh.

RUXTON. — At the Middlesex Hospital, London, recently Mr. David Ruxton, B.Pharm., Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Ruxton obtained his degree (of the University of London) in 1948.

SCOTT. — On May 31, Mr. George Little Scott, 5 Middle Park Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Scott qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1893.

SIMPSON. — At Westbank, West Road, Peterhead, on June 14, Mr. James Simpson, M.P.S. Mr. Simpson qualified in 1912.

TURNER. — On May 30, Mr. James Algernon Turner, M.P.S., 50 Strathmore, Hitchin, Herts, aged fifty-eight.

WILLS

MR. J. E. ROBINSON, M.P.S., Littlewood, Rose Hill, Marple, Cheshire (for many years proprietor of a pharmacy in Market Street, Marple), left £14,839 (£14,631 net).

MR. C. W. E. BOWKER, Old Chapel, Mottingham Lane, Mottingham, London, S.E.9, formerly of 73 Hornsey Lane Gardens, Highgate, London, N.6 (a director and founder of Buckley-Bowker Tablet Co., Ltd., 29 Parkfield Street, London, N.1), left £8,398 (£8,316 net).

PERSONALITIES

MR. JOHN MACDONALD (vice-president charge of sales, Johnson and Johnson, Lt surgical dressings manufacturers, Montreal) has been elected president of the Montreal Advertising and Sales Executives Club.

MR. ALAN BROWN, who has had to tire on grounds of ill-health (see p. 79) regrets that the nature of his illness made it impossible to thank personally his many friends in pharmacy for kindness and courtesy received during the years.

DR. C. A. THOMAS, who has been elected president of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, was project director of Oak Ridge atomic bomb plant and received the civilian Medal of Merit for work in that capacity.

MR. J. M. EDWARDS, M.P.S., 53 Tredegar Road, Aberystwyth, has been elected president of Aberystwyth Chamber of Trade. Mr. Edwards, who lived previously in Bournemouth, Dorset, and London, has been resident in Aberystwyth for seven years and is the secretary of the Cardiganshire Branch, Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. R. N. CLARK, M.P.S., Carlisle (managing director of R. N. Clark & Co. Ltd., Carlisle) has been appointed manager of Carlisle United football club. Joining the board of directors of the club two years ago, he has served as its vice-chairman and was chairman of its final committee for a number of years.

MR. C. B. BEBB, M.P.S. (the new advertising manager, European branch, Parke Davis & Co.), was previously assistant advertising manager and product manager International Chemical Co., Ltd. Prior to that he was head of the technical group, General Advertising Company, London, Ltd., and for a short time was in the sales department of Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. During the war he served as a major in the Royal Artillery. Mr. Bebb qualified in 1935.

MR. ARTHUR MORTIMER, M.P.S., is to address the Harrogate Rotary Club at luncheon to be held on September 12 (during the period of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Harrogate). He is a founder member of the club and was first secretary. Mr. Mortimer is a member of the Rotary Club of St. Pancras and was president of Rotary International Great Britain and Ireland for 1949-50. He has been elected to the Board of Rotaract International 1951-52.

TRADE NOTES

Appointed Distributors.—Brook, Parker Co., Ltd., Ashfield, Horton Road, Bradford, have been appointed wholesale tributors to chemists of the products of Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.

Change of Pack.—The British Drug uses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.1, announce that Anacobin is now available in ampoules containing 10, or 50 mgm. in 1 mil, each in boxes of 12. The boxes of three 10- or 20-mgm. poules are being withdrawn.

Agency Sought.—The Special Register section of the Board of Trade notifies that H. Norsted, Revierstredet 9, Oslo, seek United Kingdom agencies for heavy industrial chemicals, resins, waxes and solvents, and wish to contact actual manufacturers or exclusive export agents. Inquiries should be sent direct to Messrs. Norsted, but inquirers are asked to notify the Department at the same time, quoting reference C.R.E. (IB) 51692/51, so that the Commercial Secretariat at Oslo may be informed.

Container Recovery Emblem.—Container Recovery Service (S.P.D., Ltd., Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4) have introduced a new emblem, based on the figure of an aborigine wielding a boomerang, with the slogan "It must come back," to emphasise the urgency of recovering every

available container. The country's remanagement programme involves a drastic cut in the amount of material available to container manufacturers, and there is a risk that distribution will break down unless existing containers can be retrieved by manufacturers for reissue.

An Introduction to Photography.—In a handsomely illustrated booklet, "Making Pictures with Light," Kodak, Ltd., Farnborough, Harrow, provide (for sale at 6d.), an introduction to photography with a special appeal for boys and girls, it likely to be equally popular with adults. The booklet describes early discoveries concerning the effect of the sun on materials treated with silver salts; the

"camera obscura," ancestor of the modern box camera; how a camera functions; the composition of sensitised photographic materials; development of the latent image, etc.

New Brushes.—Addis, Ltd., Hertford, have introduced a miniature version of their Grippy nailbrush in three colours (pink topaz, moonstone blue and zircon green), packed in dozens assorted (four



of each colour). The company have also introduced a new Wisdom Compact tooth-brush, as illustrated, an improved version of the existing Compact brush. It has the Wisdom shape of head, to which the handle is easily fitted for use, and is issued in assorted colours packed in dozens in display containers. During a Wisdom "dental-health week," June 25 to July 2, the company's advertising will concentrate on persuading the public to replace worn tooth-brushes.

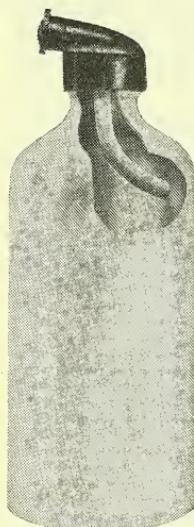
Cosmetic Sponge.—In a new pack, and in assorted colours, the new Spontex cosmetic sponge introduced by Sponcel, Ltd.,



Bromley, Kent, is made of softened cellulose, making it eminently suitable for applying leg-tan, sun lotions, shampoos, etc. The sponge is issued in display "dispensers" of twenty-four.



Safety Container for Hydrofluoric Acid.—A new safety container for hydrofluoric acid in the Polytainer range (illustrated) has been marketed by Industrial Appliances, Ltd., 21 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Fitted with a patented pouring device, the container is claimed to be completely drip-proof, airtight, moisture-proof, and since it is light in weight and unbreakable will solve the problem of shipping the acid.

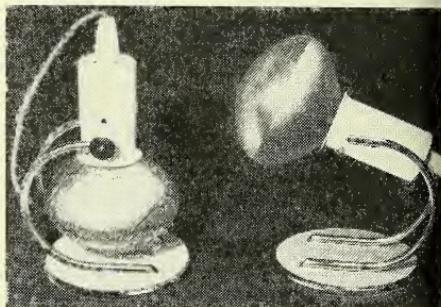


Photographic Price List.—A new 12-pp. catalogue of photographic accessories has been issued by Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., 77 Newman Street, W.1.

Price Changes.—BRITISH CHEMICALS & BIOLOGICALS, LTD., 43 Regent Street, Loughborough, gave effect on June 18 to increased prices for Cupragen cream (2-oz. jar); ephedrine elixir (2½-oz. and 6-oz.); Fissan paste (1-lb.); Genosal nasal compound; menthol and wintergreen cream (2-oz.); and wintergreen cream (2-oz.).—CEPHOS, LTD., Blackburn, increased on June 18 prices of Cephos powders and tablets.—In Amendment No. 3 to their price list of medical products, MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex, give new prices of ephedrine hydrochloride tablets and solution, ether B.P. anaesthetic Baker's brand, Lysivane tablets, mersalyl injection, Nivaquine solution, Sonalgyn tablets, sulphadiazine sodium injection and Thiazamide sodium.—CHARLES ZIMMERMANN & CO., LTD., Dega Works, Walmgate Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex, are increasing on July 1 the prices of Degalan ointment and suppositories and Devatol A tablets. Details are given on another page.—The DUBARRY PERFUMERY CO., LTD., Goldstone Laboratories, Hove, 4, announce increases from July 1 in the prices of their talcum powder in coloured glass flasks and Creme Shalimar, the first post-war increase in price of any of their toilet products.—RICHARD HUDNUT LTD., Power Road, London, W.4, have increased the prices of their Gemey perfume range and of Three Flowers Top Tone face powder (popular size).—

T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD., Neptune Street, Hull, state that the prices of Lill and Lilian sanitary towels have been increased.

Triple-irradiation Lamp Bulb.—V (Development & Trading), Ltd., 14 Clifton Gardens, London, W.9, have introduced under the name Neron Ultra Vitalux ir-



diator, a lamp incorporating in a single glass bulb ultra-violet, infra-red and light radiation units. The lamp requires no transformer, resistance, starter, or warming-up period, and gives full output instantaneously when switched on. It contains parabolic interior reflector, and its metal high-pressure quartz burner is enclosed in a special filter glass which absorbs u.v. rays below 2,800 Angstro units. The stand (overall height, 11 in) weighs, with the bulb, 3 lb. 6 oz.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION

Additions and Alterations to Protected List (Part 1)

	(I.R.P.=Inclusive retail price)	Doz. s. d.	Tax %	I.R. s. c.
Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd.				
Sodium Amytal ampoules, No. 362, 0.125-gm. 6's	132	0	Nil	16
O. Scruton & Co., Ltd.				
Nurse Harvey's baby powder, 6-doz. lots less 2½% ...	11	6	33½	1
Southon Laboratories, Ltd.				
Esoban capsules, 50's ...	54	0	33½	8
100's ...	96	0	33½	14
emollient, 2-oz. ...	24	0	33½	3
12-oz. ...	96	0	33½	14
ointment, 2-oz. ...	24	0	33½	3
12-oz. ...	96	0	33½	14
U.F.I. ointment, 2-oz. ...	30	0	33½	4
12-oz. ...	120	0	33½	18
Obstetrical lubricant,				
2-oz. ...	24	0	33½	3
12-oz. ...	96	0	33½	14
U.F.I. vaginal tablets,				
20's ...	24	0	33½	3
100's ...	96	0	33½	14

M.P.s DEBATE RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES

House of Commons carried on June 23 a private members' motion "That this House welcomes the fact that the Monopolies Commission has now published its two reports, but urges His Majesty's Government to consider whether ways and means can be found to speed up the work of the Commission without detriment to right of persons interested to a fair and adequate hearing, and whether general legislation against monopoly practices can duly be introduced at an early date." During the debate SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS (President of the Board of Trade) said the machinery of the Monopolies Commission had proved insufficiently expensivous. They might by next year expect a steady flow of reports at the rate of three a year. That was too slow. Up to the end of 1950 serious suggestions or requests in the reference of no fewer than fifty different matters had been made to the Commission. One possibility was to increase both the whole-time and part-time membership of the Commission. He was minded to think, and would discuss it with the Commission, that the Act should be amended to admit of immediate and direct references of particular practices to the Commission.

tion on Price Maintenance

"But there is one case," he said, "where direct legislation is possible without any further inquiry at all. I refer to resale price maintenance by which traders are penalised sometimes by harsh methods by the procedure of some kind of private Star Chamber if they sell below some price which has been fixed either by a manufacturer or an association of distributors." It will be remembered that the Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Lloyd Jacob recommended without any qualification that the collective enforcement of the practice of resale price maintenance should be made illegal. The Government propose to give effect to that recommendation. As resale price maintenance operated by individual suppliers, the Lloyd Jacob Committee recommended that individual producers should retain their right to prescribe and enforce individually a fixed resale price. But the Committee went on to qualify that recommendation by mentioning various ways in which producers ought to use that right, and in particular they "public policy requires adequate dis-

tribution of goods with provision for such price reductions as are justified by low-cost distribution or by a regular policy of distributing surplus profit to the consumer."

"The Government," said Sir Hartley, "attach great importance to those points. If no action were taken to restrict individual resale price maintenance, the result would clearly fall short of what the Lloyd Jacob Committee intended. We consider that the only practical and proper course is to prohibit individual as well as collective resale price maintenance." A White Paper, he said, would be published that week (see p. 800). He could not hope to introduce legislation this Session but hoped to be in a position to introduce legislation in the near future.

P.A.T.A.'s Prompt Démenti

In the course of his speech Sir Hartley read the following letter, which, he said, had been sent by a small shopkeeper to a Conservative M.P.:

"Is it an offence to sell cheap? I bought some hand cream to retail at 1s. 4d. a tube. After a while, the price rose to 1s. 8d. I did not raise my price. A woman bought a tube from me at 1s. 4d. She had been sent in by the P.A.T.A. Association, who reported me for not raising the price to 1s. 8d. A man from the P.A.T.A. told me that unless I raised my price to 1s. 8d. I would have my name placed on the P.A.T.A. stop list and supplies would be stopped . . ."

This was reported in "The Times," which later published a rejoinder by Mr. H. E. Chapman (secretary, Proprietary Articles Trade Association). Mr. Chapman wrote:

"I have no knowledge of the shopkeeper whose letter was read by Sir Hartley Shawcross, but would state emphatically that, so far as this association is concerned, it is not true that a trader who sells at the old price an article bought before the price was increased would be threatened with, or subjected to, stoppage of supplies—either of that article or of other goods (incidentally, so rarely is a trader placed on the 'stop list' that I cannot recall the last occasion when it happened).

"During recent months many manufacturers of proprietary products have been compelled, through rising costs, to increase the retail selling prices of their goods. Some of these manufacturers are members of this association, whose function it is to see that the revised prices are notified to the retail trade. On several occasions I, as secretary of the association, have been asked by retailers whether they are obliged to charge the increased price for goods which they have bought before the new price became effective. I have told them that they were not obliged and would not be encouraged to do this."

WHITE PAPER ON PRICE MAINTENANCE

Two main proposals emerge from the Statement on Resale Price Maintenance, published by the Board of Trade (H.M. Stationery Office, price sixpence) on June 19. They are:—

(1) "To introduce legislation to make it unlawful to operate or take part in the operation of collective measures designed to ensure that goods shall be sold at (or above) specified retail prices. Trade associations which are constituted as trade unions will not be exempt from this provision."

(2) "To provide in the legislation to be introduced that manufacturers shall be entitled to indicate, recommend or prescribe only maximum prices for the resale of their goods, and [to make it] unlawful to give any indication of resale price unless it is clearly stated that the price indicated is a maximum."

Lloyd Jacob Committee

In outlining steps already taken by the Government on the subject of resale price maintenance, the White Paper mentions the setting up of the Lloyd Jacob Committee in August 1947, the Report of which was published on June 2, 1949. The comment is made that no change had become apparent in the practice of collective price-maintenance associations since the publication of the Report, nor was it apparent that any change was envisaged. For this purpose the Government had first approached the Federation of British Industries and the National Union of Manufacturers. Neither of these organisations had felt able, however, to give any general guidance to its constituent associations on the subject. It had therefore been necessary for the Government Departments concerned to approach individually the many trade associations which include among their members manufacturers who prescribe and enforce resale prices for their own goods. Accordingly, letters had been sent in the early months of 1950 to a great many such associations asking them for their comments on the policy recommended by the Lloyd Jacob Committee and for any suggestions they might have for carrying that policy into effect. This approach had met with no constructive response. Most of the Associations had said that they did not concern themselves with their members' activities in this respect and could offer them no guidance. The situation had been that the trade organisations

concerned, while no doubt accepting the first part of the Lloyd Jacob Committee's proposals (i.e., that resale price-maintenance by individual producers should be allowed to continue), had not been able to suggest any means of carrying out the second part (i.e., that the practice should be operated with greater flexibility, so as to allow price reductions justified by costs). The Government regarded the two recommendations as standing together and could not accept a situation in which the first is fulfilled without the second.

In the Government's view the economic objections to resale price-maintenance were no less great when the practice was carried on by individuals (so long as it operated effectively) than when it was done collectively. For this reason the continuance of the practice would be acceptable only if the manufacturers concerned were able and willing to introduce the required degree of flexibility into its operation. The Government had decided, therefore, that the necessary modification must be achieved by statute.

Notices About Maximum Prices

The second proposal of the Government meant that the manufacturer would be able to inform the public through advertisements and on wrappings of the maximum price at which they may expect to obtain his goods. "The public would know that this price would not be exceeded and the manufacturer would be free to prevent distributors from spoiling the market for his goods by charging a higher price. On the other hand the manufacturer would not be debarred from making a reduction from the indicated price, as the Government would be concerned to see that his freedom in this respect was not impaired."

It is pointed out that, though the Government considers that the legislation should have effect over the whole of industry and trade, in drafting the legislation it will take account of any case where it may be established that "exceptional conditions would render the operation of the proposed provisions unworkable or undesirable in the public interest." If fair or excessive methods of price competition would be a matter for Parliament to deal with on its merits; fears of the possible emergence in the future could constitute a valid reason for allowing harmful restrictive practices to continue.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

At the June meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association the following new members were elected:—Mr. D. M. B. Kelly, Ph.C., Edwards Pharmacy, High Street, Newtownards (successor to Mr. T. Sandford); Mr. R. McIlrath, Ph.C., 41 Main Street, Portstewart; Mr. J. Cunningham, Ph.C., Housing Trust Estate, Andersonstown Road, Belfast; Mr. J. M. Moore, Ph.C., Greenisland; Moore's Pharmacy, Main Street, Hilltown.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT (Mr. A. Quinn), who was in the chair, votes of sympathy were passed with the relatives of the late Messrs. John McDowell and J. Atcheson. Sympathy was also extended to Mr. J. McKibbin on the death of his son.

Delivery Services in Provinces

It was agreed that a request should be made to the Northern Ireland Chemists' Federation wholesalers for better delivery service to provincial members. It was

felt that chemists should be advised of manufacturers' propaganda for new preparations to doctors so that they could be ready to meet the resulting prescriptions.

General dissatisfaction was expressed at the continuance of the averaging system in use by the Drug Pricing Bureau. Mr. H. W. GAMBLE (chairman of the Local Pharmaceutical Committee) stated that the Committee had raised the matter again with the Ministry of Health and Local Government.

Bowls Tournament

A sum of £13 12s. raised by a bowls tournament organised by Mr. J. Caldwell was handed over to the Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund. It was announced that another tournament is to be held for a cup presented by Mrs. Esler.

In accordance with the practice of other years, no meetings of the Executive Committee will be held in July or August but the Association offices will not be closed, as the staff holidays have been staggered.

HARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

MEETING of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland was held in Londonderry, on June 14, the president (Mr. H. W. Gamble) in the chair. Also present were Messrs. W. H. Boyd (vice-president), H. B. Crossin (treasurer), C. Abernethy, S. E. Campbell, I. H. Cowzer, J.P., J. McGregor and H. F. Moore. The secretary (Mr. W. Gorman) was in attendance. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. H. J. Cousley, M.B.E., J.P., W. P. Ewart, J. Irwin, P. R. W. Hinner, Walter C. Tate, F. R. Moore, P., Dr. H. D. Heazley and Professor L. B. C. Mayrs. Mr. E. C. Steenson, who was invited to be present, was welcomed by the president. Mr. Gamble said they were happy to be in Londonderry again, and looked forward to a pleasant afternoon with their Londonderry friends. The president also referred to Mr. H. J. Cousley's award of the M.B.E. by the King, and members sent a message of congratulations to Mr. Cousley.

Examination Visitors

Members of the Council were appointed to attend the Society's examinations on June 21-28. The report from the Education Committee was adopted and included

the recommendation that Certificates of Apprenticeship be granted to Messrs. Patrick S. Laverty and Norman P. Weir.

After discussion on the cost of providing members of the Society with a monthly or weekly publication, it was agreed to postpone the matter until the next meeting.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining a full attendance, it was agreed to advise the Associates' Section that the meeting of their representatives with the Society's Education Committee would best be left over until after the holidays.

Tour to co. Donegal

During the afternoon the members of the Londonderry and Strabane Chemists' Association and their friends were the guests of the Council. The party crossed into co. Donegal and travelled into Binion Bay via Buncrana and Clonmany, returning to Buncrana for tea. Mr. S. E. Campbell (chairman of the Association) and Mr. J. J. Kelly, Strabane, thanked the members of the Council for their hospitality. Mr. Gamble said the visit to Londonderry was always looked forward to, and he was pleased that the Londonderry and Strabane pharmacists had joined in one Association.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND

MR. T. C. SCOTT (president) was in the chair at the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland held in Dublin on June 12. Also present were Messrs. J. P. Kissane (vice-president), J. Gleeson (treasurer), C. J. Cremen, P. Brooke-Kelly, G. C. O'Neill, T. B. O'Sullivan, J. A. O'Rourke, P. F. McGrath, A. A. Toher, J. J. Roche, P. A. Brady, T.D., Senator F. Loughman, C. D. O'Shea, M. Power and M. Costello. Apologies were received from Messrs. N. A. McKane and R. Daly.

THE PRESIDENT congratulated Mr. P. A. Brady on his success in the General Election, and said he was sure that, as a member of the Dail, Mr. Brady would be of great assistance to them in the cause of pharmacy during the next five years. MR. BRADY, replying, said he appreciated those remarks coming from the presidential chair. During his sojourn in the Dail, whether it should prove short or long, he would have the interests of pharmacy very much at heart. He was very gratified with the co-operation and assistance he had received from fellow chemists during his campaign.

The Department of Health wrote stating that the Council's request that a deputation should be received was receiving attention. A further letter was read from the Department of Health requesting the Council to nominate a representative on the Therapeutic Substances Act Advisory Committee. The present appointment, it was stated, expired on July 31. It was unanimously agreed to reappoint Mr. P. C. Cahill.

Council's Views on Advertising

The Department of Health also wrote inviting the Council's observations on the proposed Medical Preparations (Advertising and Sale) Regulations, 1951, copies of which were forwarded for the Council's information.

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. James G. Coleman) said that in the view of the Law Adviser the proposed regulations did not affect counter prescribing. Advertising was permitted provided it did not cover a scheduled ailment. Taking the broad view, MR. M. POWER thought the regulations seemed to favour the chemist. MR. C. J. CREMEN suggested that the Registrar should have certain points clarified by the Department of Health, and this was agreed to.

MR. J. P. KISSANE thought that copies of the legal opinion on the regulation should be circulated to the members of the Council.

SENATOR F. LOUGHMAN agreed and thought that copies of the memorandum should be prepared by the registrar and circulated to members for comment at the July Council meeting. When they had last seen the Minister he had left them under the impression that the regulation would not affect a pharmacist's own preparations. It was agreed to circulate all the relevant data to members.

From MR. G. O'BRIEN (secretary, North Leinster Drug Federation, Louth Section Drogheda), a letter was read expressing the warm approval of Drogheda chemists of the Society's efforts to guard the chemists' interests under the forthcoming National Health mother-and-child scheme, and suggesting that the present dispensary system if abolished under the new scheme, should be turned over to chemists to administer. The letter promised unqualified and active support in efforts of the Pharmaceutical Council to secure consultative powers in any proposed scheme that affected members' livelihoods. The Council noted the letter with pleasure.

Registration and Membership

Preliminary registration was notified in the case of James Anthony Kennedy. Dr. Joseph Crowley, who submitted an L.A.H. certificate, was granted registration as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Gerald Patrick Breen, Maire Ni Cheochain, Catherine Mary O'Connor, Lucy Mary Sheridan. The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. Thomas McHugo, Michael Whelan and Patrick Farrell, and Dr. Gertrude M. Treacy. The following were nominated for membership: Messrs. James H. Magee, Fermanagh Street, Clones, co. Monaghan; Michael J. O'Neill, P.O. Box 28, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa; and Denis K. Walsh, 385 Blarney Street, Cork. The following changes of address were noted: Mr. William J. Fegan, M.P.S.I., to 14 Malahide Road, Dublin; Mr. John MacEvilly, M.P.S.I., to 'Lanesboro', co. Longford; Mr. William A. Berry, L.P.S.I., to c/o Barclay's Bank, D.C.N.O., Adderley Street, Capetown, South Africa; Mr. James F. Hogan, L.P.S.I., to 138

es Road, Old Trafford, Manchester; James H. Magee, L.P.S.I., to Ferma-
h Street, Clones, co. Monaghan; Mr.
n P. O'Brien, L.P.S.I., to Medical
res, Ltd., Letterkenny, co. Donegal; Mr.
hael J. O'Neill, L.P.S.I., to c/o P.O.
28, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

Society's Seal: A Letter Unearthed

HE REGISTRAR read to the Council a letter that had been found in the Society's records. Written by James McConnell, 48 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, and dated May 11, 1897, it read: "I send herewith a rough sketch of what your Seal ought to be according to your regulations. The colours on the sketch indicate the colours of the Cross of St. Patrick, and the Arms of Ireland according to the Laws of Heraldry. Your Society being an Irish body I have won an Irish crown instead of the English one. This is not an important matter, inasmuch as Scotland uses her coronet. All matters similar I do not see any

reason why we in Ireland should not do likewise." The letter was heard with much interest in view of recent discussion on the matter.

Purchase of Premises Completed

The reports of the House, Law and Schools Committees were submitted and approved. Mr. John J. Gaynor, the Society's Law Adviser, attended, and the necessary documents were signed and sealed completing the Society's purchase of new premises at Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge.

For the Cultural and Educational Panel in the forthcoming Senate Election the Council unanimously agreed to nominate Senator Frank Loughman and Mr. James G. Coleman.

At a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held after the Council meeting a number of grants were passed for payment.

DINNER TO MR.

EMISTS from all parts of Pembrokeshire attended a dinner at Saundersfoot, recently, in honour of Mr. B. Pugh Davies, who has completed thirty-six years as secretary of the County Pharmacists' Association. Tributes were paid to Mr. Davies for his work on behalf of chemists as a former chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union and secretary of the Pembrokeshire Pharmaceutical Committee. Mr.

John Mendus, Pembroke, presided, and members of the medical and legal professions and of the Pembrokeshire Executive Council were present. A toast to Mr. Pugh Davies was proposed by ALDERMAN J. MEYLER, M.P.S., J.P., one of the county's oldest practising chemists, who'd he had been closely associated with Mr. Davies for forty years. When he looked back over the number of appointments Mr. Davies had held he wondered if the chemists fully realised the extent of his activities and how much they owed to



B. PUGH DAVIES

him. One achievement was the banding together of the chemists of the county in a spirit of friendliness. Alderman Meyler then presented Mr. Davies with a silver salver subscribed for by Pembrokeshire chemists and bearing the facsimiles of the signature of each. Mr. PUGH DAVIES warmly thanked his colleagues for their gift.

Mr. Mallinson's Tribute

MR. RALPH WARREN (chairman, Pembrokeshire Executive Council), expressed the felicitations of the members of the council to Mr. Davies as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council. MR. JOHN MENDUS, proposing the toast "The National Pharmaceutical Union," coupled with it the name of Mr. G. A. Mallinson, O.B.E., Eastbourne (a former founder-secretary of the N.P.U.), and MR. MALLINSON, responding said the N.P.U. was a unique organisation. Of Mr. Pugh Davies, he said there was no man in pharmacy for whom he had greater regard. DR. C. M. MACGEOCH, Haverfordwest, proposing "The Pembrokeshire Pharmacists' Association," said that the relationship between the doctors and chemists of the county had always been most cordial. Finally, all present drank the health of Mr. Pugh Davies from two-ounce medicine glasses brought for the occasion.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire.

OL. CLV JUNE 23, 1951 No. 3722

Anarchy According to Plan

WEEK ago we were suggesting to the resident of the Board of Trade that he should take note of what happened in New York when a Court decided price-cutting was legal. What the Minister saw if he looked at that turbulent picture evidently failed to shock him; he even appears to like that the rivals Macy and Gimbel were putting in their shop windows, for on June 8 he announced (p. 799) that he was going to give Britain the benefit of a similar free-for-all. Going one better than the Lloyd-Jacob Committee, he was proposing to outlaw resale price maintenance whether operated by individual manufacturers or collectively.

This week (on June 19) he made known his full intentions of the Government in a twelve-page White Paper, which is summarised on p. 800 of this issue. The attack made on resale price maintenance in the White Paper is based on two principal objections. One is that it prevents price reductions that could and should be made by traders able from low overheads or other reason to afford them; and the other that the uniform prices are enforced by a "private system of law" which in effect is outside the jurisdiction of the Courts. At a Press conference the Minister made considerable play on the fact that his proposals were a move in the direction of freer trade. The insincerity of that claim is easily seen, for it would apply with equal force to controlled maximum prices which he has no intention of abandoning. "No single price

can be fair for all shops" states the White Paper. Yet it approved the enforcement of a uniform maximum price for all shops. If there are shops that can sell below the P.A.T.A minimum, there must be others with rents so high they would fail to trade profitably in branded goods at the permitted maximum.

The argument about a "private system of law" is equally vulnerable, for in a complex modern community many private systems of discipline exist—from the by-laws of a cycling club to the regulations governing members of a trade union. To the extent that they run counter to the law any such system can be upset in the Courts, or alternatively legislation can be passed to make it comply—without exchanging them for complete anarchy. If, therefore, the application of price-maintenance is faulty, reform it, but do not be so foolish as to sacrifice its benefits in order to be rid of its drawbacks.

The true objection to the White Paper proposals is, however, not so much one of theory, though the theoretical arguments are strong. It is one of common sense and experience. In theory it may be possible for some notional uniformity of price to be strictly modified in accordance with the greater or less overheads of a particular method of retailing, or the favoured circumstances of a particular shop. In practice the freedom to cut prices plays into the hands of the large trader, buying on favourable quantity terms and able to undercut his competitors at every one of a series of retail branches, some of them individually involving greater, some less, selling expenses than neighbouring one-shop businesses. Price-cutting, in fact, tends to eliminate the small retailer and further to entrench the large. It accelerates the advance to that very evil of monopoly against which the Minister was speaking when he made the announcement that the White Paper was about to appear.

Is it not fantastic that the advocates of a planned economy should now be putting forward proposals that will bring conditions in retail trading back to those of an "Eastern bazaar," that apposite description applied by the president of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers on

June 17 to conditions of which his Union had had fifty years of bitter experience? Let chemists, who have special knowledge of the evils of price-cutting, resolve to be leaders in the outcry against a return to any such unhappy state of affairs.

Antidotes to Bromates

A CASE of bromate poisoning recorded in the "British Medical Journal" (1951.I.1363) directs attention to a risk inherent in home cold hair-waving systems. Parker and Barr, who describe the case—that of a three-year-old boy who drank a solution containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bromate in a pint of water but fortunately recovered—comment on the antidotes to use and the best ways of using them.

As records of poisoning by potassium bromate were few, they applied to the manufacturers of the outfit for details of any previous cases of poisoning caused by accidentally swallowing the neutralising solution, and the American headquarters of the company offered the following methods of treatment:—

(1) EMETIC: (a) A teaspoonful of mustard powder in a glassful of warm water, or (b) zinc sulphate, half-teaspoonful in warm water followed by copious drinks of water, or (c) apomorphine, 5 mgm. intramuscularly, and/or (d) wash out the stomach with stomach tube.

(2) REDUCING: Sodium thiosulphate, one level teaspoonful in water. This may precede but should follow the emetic.

(3) DEMULCENT: Drinks such as milk, flour and water, or cereal gruel.

(4) FOR SHOCK, if present: Treat by normal methods, but avoid central nervous stimulants.

(5) FOR PAIN (gastritis): Morphine, 15 mgm. subcutaneously; for children, 5 mgm. or more, as to age and weight.

(6) Sodium thiosulphate solution 1 per cent. intravenously by drip, 100 to 500 mils; if not feasible give 10-50 mils of a 10 per cent. solution.

The authors criticise the use of apomorphine, with which vomiting is severe, and suggest that stimulants such as nikethamide may be required when the respiratory centre is depressed. They recommend giving fluids, intravenously, if necessary, when

vomiting is protracted, and add that immediate evacuation of stomach content and gastric lavage with normal saline are of the utmost value. When only small quantities of bromate had been consumed and an emetic was given speedily no toxicity was observed. They advise against the use of thiosulphate because, in the presence of dilute hydrochloric acid, partial reduction occurs to sulphide, which is powerfully irritant and toxic.

Belgium Gives a Lead

THE Belgian Pharmaceutical Association is to be congratulated on calling an international conference on proprietary medicine control (see p. 810), a subject in which legislation is understood to be pending in that country. At it transpired, Belgian pharmacists are at present concerned only with quality control of "prescription specialities"—a control described by Dr Host Madsen as the "heart and soul of the profession," but nevertheless not the whole of the subject. They maintain that it is also a prerogative to be kept in the hands of the pharmaceutical profession and not to be delegated to the State or local authorities.

Other delegates, particularly the British, dwelt rather on the need for controlling the advertising of proprietaries, an aspect on which the Belgian pharmacists intend, we believe, to call a further Conference at a later stage. The case put forward by one of the British delegates for voluntary discipline rather than impose control appeared to be well received: was in line with the Belgian view on quality control. At future conferences the theme can be developed.

Silicone Syringe Lubricant

As a syringe lubricant withstands sterilisation by hot air at 160°C, Darlin and Spencer (British Medical Journal, 1951.I.301) recommend silicone DC 55. In use, one part of the silicone is dissolved in two parts methylated ether. The plunger of the clean syringe is dipped into the solution before insertion in the barrel after subsequent sterilisation. The silicone has a comparatively high boiling-point, and does not char (with subsequent sticking).

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters may be sent for publication under an assumed name, but the correspondent must furnish his real name and address to the Editor

A Disclaimer

SIR,—In the report of the Council's proceedings at the June meeting (*C. & D.*, June 16, p. 778) it is stated that the election of Mr. F. C. Wilson was unanimous. I wish to correct this wrong impression. In the election of the president on the Wednesday morning I did not vote, for a simple reason that I considered Mr. Meldrum, in view of his position in Australia, should have a further term of office.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. MCNEAL.

Freemasons at Harrogate Conference

SIR,—On behalf of the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Harrogate and Boro Lodge I am asked to extend a cordial invitation to Masonic members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to attend the regular Lodge meeting which is being held at the Masonic Hall, Station Avenue, Harrogate, at 6.30 p.m. on September 14. I should be glad if those who hope to attend would inform me as soon as possible so that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. BEET, Ph.C.
Local Chairman,
British Pharmaceutical Conference,
Harrogate.

What the Unqualified Think

SIR,—From the tone of Mr. J. M. Whyte's reply (*C. & D.*, June 16, p. 776) it would appear that he has, quite wrongly, assumed my questions were intended to offend. I have never had the ire to belittle any pharmacist, neither do I wish to be involved in a "mud-slinging" fracas. I merely want to state quite briefly the case of my fellow "acting unqualified pharmacists" who perform the usual duties for which the appropriate recognised examination is designed to qualify. In reply to the points he raises: (a) I too, would work all day and study at night if I could qualify from part-time study. (b) The Society admits the educational standard is higher now than ever before. (c) The percentage of passes has little or no bearing on the standard of examination. (d) The so-called good condi-

tions I enjoy are due primarily to the shortage of qualifieds and unqualifieds alike, and secondly to the fact that I work for a first-class company who pay higher than Union rates!

Yours faithfully,
London, W.2. WILLIAM S. SOLOMON.

Chains of Office

SIR,—Perhaps I can provide an answer to your editorial query (*C. & D.*, June 16, p. 774), whether Mr. Meldrum went to Australia without the presidential regalia. About twelve years ago—I forget the exact year—the president of the year lost his regalia after an official outside function. The circumstances remaining in mind are vague—he could not find the chain when next wanted after the function, and a new chain had to be bought—it was insured and presumably a claim would be made. I am guessing that the old regalia perhaps afterwards turned up and was stored away in reserve.

Yours faithfully,
Scarborough. H. M. HIRST.

Directors and Company Offences

SIR,—Since the introduction of the Directors', etc., Burden of Proof Bill in the House of Commons on May 8, the Institute of Directors has received many inquiries concerning the effects of the proposed measure on employees of companies. The Bill sets out to remove from twelve post-war Acts the clause which renders a "chairman, director, general manager, manager, secretary or other officer" of a company guilty of an offence committed by the company unless he can prove his innocence. This clause is, of course, a complete reversal of one of the most cherished principles of English law—namely that it is the prosecution's responsibility to establish the defendant's guilt. Until that is done the defendant is presumed innocent. The position of, say, the manager of a retail store is quite clear. If the company owning the store commits an offence against one of the "presumption of guilt" Acts, then he, along with the other responsible officers of the company, will be held guilty until he proves his innocence. Similarly, in the case of a local manager of a chain store, an offence committed by the company in connection with the store of

which he is manager will make him equally liable with the other officers of the company. Recent attempts to include such clauses in local Government Bills have been defeated as a result of action by the Institute of Directors. Bills promoted by Nottinghamshire County Council, Swindon, Sunderland and Worcester Corporations, have been amended and the "presumption of guilt" clause withdrawn; in the House of Lords, an amendment to defeat a similar clause in the Sea Fish Industry Bill was accepted on behalf of the Government by the Lord Chancellor.

Yours faithfully,
London, S.W.1. D. V. O'MEARA.
Secretary.

Cure for Apathy

SIR,—At the June meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Heseltine complained of "the smallness of the poll in Council elections." Replying, the president said "the number of votes cast was certainly deplorably low," and it was decided to consider the question further (*C. & D.*, June 16, p. 779). There is, I submit, no need to waste time giving the matter further consideration. The Council has repeatedly rejected the properly recorded wish of its members as a whole (through the Branch representatives) to introduce territorial representation, which is the obvious solution to the present and increasing lack of interest in the annual elections. Under the present system for the eight vacancies each year there are usually anything from twenty to thirty candidates of which, on average up and down the country, members may have some knowledge of one or two, possibly three; the others are unknown quantities, and it has to be admitted that candidates' election addresses only make matters of choice still more hopelessly confusing. For these and many other reasons, electors have the choice of shutting their eyes and using a pin or deciding not to return their ballot papers, and their choice is, quite understandably, usually the latter. Split the country into divisions or constituencies with one Council seat for each and you will have clear cut "local" elections with the voters having the choice of two, possibly three or four, candidates, all of whom would probably be known to them. There would be an immediate revival of interest, and the percentage of votes polled would show a satisfactory increase; a Council representative of all parts of the country

would be elected, the members of which would be fully acquainted with the needs and views of their constituents with whom they would be able to keep in touch and to whom they would be responsible. Following a general election, at the time such a scheme was introduced, there would be elections by rotation in one-third of the constituencies each year.

LOCAL VOTER.

Medicines in the Hospital Ward

SIR,—I was interested in your editorial in Medicines in the Hospital Ward (*C. & D.*, June 9, p. 741), because I was recently a patient at a hospital at which all, or most of the suggested "avoidable risks" are guarded against on the line of Mr. Trillwood's recommendations. The beds all have patient's names on them and a "record sheet" (kept in a special drawer in the patient's locker) gives temperatures, motions, pulses, medicines and doses. The nurse in charge "dispenses" the medicines (mostly tablets or pills) by laying them out in a row in small spoon on the top of the medicine sheets of the patients and then a Sister comes along and checks them. The nurse takes each medicine (tablet, pill or liquid) separately to the patient with the medicine chart waits while the patient swallows the dose and then puts the medicine sheet back in the folder in the patient's locker. D.D. items are dealt with by Sisters and staff nurses in the same way. Any change in the medicine prescribed by the ward doctor is notified to the Sister of the ward at the time (she is always present with the doctor) and the Sister immediately withdraws the medicine sheet from the locker and it is amended accordingly. All changes in medicine or dosage are put into operation forthwith unless the doctor instructs otherwise. The daily orders for the ward are sent to the dispensary not later than 1 p.m., and are received back not later than 3.30 p.m. and (mostly well before that time) and they are all checked by the Sister before being put away in the ward medicine cupboard, of which the Sister or staff nurse in charge has the key.

PATIENT OBSERVER.

Chemists Memorial Lectures. — The fourth volume of memorial lectures reprinted from the Journal of the Chemical Society is to be published by the Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, in October.

KREMERS-URDANG HISTORY OF PHARMACY

WHEN the first edition of "History of Pharmacy: A Guide and a Survey" appeared, we described it (*C. & D.*, August 23, 1941, p. 106) as "a most admirable book." The senior editor, Dr. Edward Kremers, died soon after its publication, and the work of revision has fallen on Dr. George Urdang. It now reaches its second edition with a title-page giving the academic qualifications of both authors: Dr. Kremers was Ph.G., Ph.M., Ph.D., Sc.D.; Dr. Urdang is Ph.G., D.Sc.Nat., Sc.D. The previous ix+466 pages are replaced by xiv+622 pages (9 x 6 in.): there are thirty illustrations, most of them in photogravure, and the price in Great Britain is 56s. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Bedford Street, London, W.C.2.).

Important Additions

While praising the first edition as "most admirable," we had occasion to point out certain misprints and misstatements. They were not a matter for much surprise, as in 1941 books and manuscripts were being sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, with serious frequency, by submarine action. That state of affairs has been ended, and the text is now virtually letter-perfect. The increase in size of the volume has not been absorbed by the United States sections at the expense of those allotted to other countries; the U.S. sections are together just sixty pages longer than in 1941. The most important addition, in our view, is an historical account of Spanish pharmacy, written by Dr. Guillermo Folch Jou and his father, Dr. Rafael Folch Andreu, both professors at the University of Madrid School of Pharmacy, and translated by Miss Jesusa Concha, of the College of Pharmacy of the University of the Philippines. This is the first time, so far as we are aware, that any thing approaching so full a description of a little-known pharmaceutical area has been published in English; and if space permitted we should be glad to give an analysis of the contents of this valuable section. Minor additions relate to the drugs and "general therapeutic concepts" of China and India. One Chinese "pharmacopoeia" consists, we read, of fifty-two volumes. The book ends, as before, with references (entitled "Bibliography"), chronology, an appendix comprising biographical notes and cognate matter, and an index.

Mature Scholarship

This work of mature scholarship is crowded with facts (which will no doubt receive due study in American and some other colleges of pharmacy); yet it is attractively written, and should receive a welcome in all parts of the English-speaking world. Section 9 ("International Trends") is a good example of what may be called synoptic presentation of parallel developments. This section includes an authoritative account of the study of the history of pharmacy in several parts of the world. Similarly, Section 17 ("Economic Structure"—i.e., that of the United States) marshals information that manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on this side of the Atlantic should be glad to have available in a form so concise. On p. 397 it is stated that the first house-organ known is that of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, which began to appear in 1879; it would be of interest to know whether this is a world record. A few small slips have escaped correction. The date of the (British) Pharmacy and Medicines Act is misprinted on p. 161; the ailment for which Joanna Stephens's "remedy" was publicised was not gallstones but vesical calculus; and the central figure in the legend of the introduction into Europe of cinchona, demolished by Mr. William A. Haggis in 1941, was the Countess, not the Count, of Chinchon. These venial lapses are not likely to affect the status of this well-established history. It is an indispensable book of reference.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Sunday, June 24

LONDON PHARMACY RAMBLERS, Ramble to Paddock-hurst Park and North Sussex. Meet on train (9.50 a.m. from Victoria, for West Hoathly).

CORNISH BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, St. John Ambulance Headquarters, City Road, Truro, at 2.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 27

HARROW BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Station Hotel, Amersham, at 7.30 p.m. (coach leaving Lowlands Road, Harrow, at 6.15 p.m.). Mr. L. Stenning (deputy curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew), on "Ornamental Cacti."

SLOUGH CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, visit to the "History of Pharmacy" exhibition, Wellcome Research Institution, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Coach leaves Playhouse, Windsor, 1.30 and the Granada, Slough, 1.45 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PROPRIETARIES CONTROL

THE fourth special conference (*Journées Pharmaceutiques Nationales*) organised by the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association and held in Brussels June 15-17, was devoted to the control of proprietary medicaments and included an international section to consider the professional aspects of the subject. In that section speakers from Britain were Mr. E. W. Godding, M.P.S. (formerly president of the Chemists Federation, and general manager of Westminster Laboratories, Ltd.), and Mr. W. K. Fitch, M.P.S. (publications manager of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

Fundamental Principles

Speaking on "Some Fundamental Considerations on the Registration of Proprietary Medicines," MR. GODDING listed seventeen propositions, some of which, he said, were principles. They are summarised below:—

(1) The doctor must be free to prescribe what he considers best for his patient, subject to certain overriding economic conditions. Expediency, however, such as the virtual prohibition, by a British Government Committee, of advertised proprietaries for medical prescribing, can do grave harm to professional integrity.

(2) When a person is ill he should normally consult a doctor, but (3) minor ailments may be effectively treated by self-medication, subject to certain safeguards. (4) No country could afford the luxury of training enough doctors to provide a service for minor ailments. Medical coddling from the cradle to the grave would weaken character and prevent the development of a sense of responsibility. (5) A British Minister of Health said recently that most households were furnished with a small number of medicaments which every intelligent person knew how to use, and it should not be necessary to rush to the doctor every time something of that sort was needed. (6) The public welfare in the matter of home remedies is best served by encouraging the better type of proprietary remedy. (7) The most important factor in eliminating possible abuses by manufacturers is the continued education of the public. The teaching of physiology in schools would be a most important step in this direction. (8) To quote a recent statement by Mr. H. N. Linstead: "Vol-

untary standards are in the long run far more effective than any imposed from without by governmental action."

Examining Committees

(9) The body applying the standards must be predominantly pharmaceutical but its technical competence should be beyond question. It should include medical and scientific members. It has been suggested that the lay public should also be represented. (10) The status of the body would be sufficiently high to ensure that no manufacturer could afford to ignore it. Statutory registration would then be unnecessary. A voluntary system of control needs the support of manufacturers, pharmacists, doctors, the Government, and the public. In Britain there is a mixture of statutory and voluntary control which leaves much to be desired. (11) Standards to cover all aspects of marketing (including formulas, packing, presentation, and claims made) are required, otherwise the control is only superficial, and does not meet the obligations of the profession. The British Code of Standards for advertisements and the standards of the Chemists Federation provide a useful basis. (12) Among the points omitted from those standards are provision for the inspection of the manufacturer's premises; (13) the requirements for new products that have some original characteristic over official or non-official preparation, (14) for the manufacturer to be responsible for providing proof of the correctness of claims made (as in Canada) particularly when such claims are new or not generally accepted and (15) for proprietary remedies manufactured by retail chemists to be subject to similar controls.

Incentives

(16) The manufacturer must be assured of a fair reward for his efforts in having to contribute to the progress of medicine. Registration of trade marks and patent rights vary in their application. Perhaps the best reward would derive from a seal of approval which should follow from the Committee of Standards' acceptance of a product. (17) There should be no discrimination on account of sectional, or even national, interests. If the best medicines are to be available to all patients throughout the world tariff and other dis-

iminating barriers must be broken down. The guiding consideration, at all times, must be the welfare of the community.

Risks

In the discussion which followed MR. GODDING, replying to MR. G. P. WEIL, Belgium, said that a risk accompanied the wrong interpretation of symptoms of ill-health. The risk would always exist and could probably always have to be taken. He referred the questioner to MR. FITCH on developments in Canada. MR. FITCH said that the Canadian Ministry of Health was tackling the problem of the interpretation of Acts of Parliament and had issued a memorandum giving its views. That had no legal standing but was an excellent guide to procedure.

MR. C. STEVENS, England, asked whether the scheme suggested by Mr. Godding applied to "ethical" specialities which were never sold or advertised direct to the public. MR. GODDING said that it did but that the composition of the Committee considering those preparations might be altered. Thanking Mr. Godding, the chairman, MR. GERARD, jun. (secretary of the Union Professionnelle d' Ostende) stressed the importance of his subject.

Later in the session MR. W. K. FITCH addressed the conference on the control of proprietary medicines in Great Britain. He introduced his paper in French. Continuing in English he pointed out that the Brussels Treaty Powers, the World Health Organisation and the World Medical Organisation had already called meetings on the control of proprietary medicines, and appealed for "not too much" duplication of effort. He outlined the provisions of the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, Cancer Act, 1939, and Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. The interpretation of the 1941 Act was a material factor, he said.

The Pharmaceutical Society together with the National Veterinary Medical Association was producing a Veterinary Codex which might lead to a similar control over the labelling of medicines for veterinary use, to that which existed in the labelling of human medicines.

Dealing with the part which voluntary control over specialities played in the British system, he described the manufacturer of the publicly advertised remedy as being interested only in expanding sales, "he often has no laboratory in which to test his products, and his advertising claims are full of superlatives. He is a menace."

While representatives of advertisers had established a "Code of Standards" which was adopted by "every responsible manufacturer and newspaper" the code had not yet been accepted by all of "those people who stick posters on hoardings."

Recently there had been introduced in Britain a fairly strong inducement to stop advertising to the public, for a committee of the Ministry of Health had decided that Health Service doctors who prescribed such medicines were to be called upon to justify their prescriptions. Certain manufacturers sold their medicines under different names. The greater the control that was exercised by the Chemists Federation (pharmacists' control) the better it would be for the pharmacists and the public.

Views of the Pharmaceutical Society

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, whose views were last expressed in a memorandum to the Minister of Health in 1947, believed that nothing short of the registration of all specialities would be satisfactory. The registering authority would have the power to refuse registration if, for example, the product were dangerous, ineffective or habit-forming. It would be illegal to sell any product which was not on the register. The authority would also decide what advertising claims, if any, could be made for the speciality. A procedure such as that, said MR. FITCH, would not be welcomed in many quarters, but because of the importance of the subject he hoped that the British Government would give serious attention to it.

Opening the discussion on the paper, MR. G. P. WEIL, Belgium, said that though he agreed to limiting the advertising of medicines he foresaw difficulty in deciding where the limitation should stop. Sampling and testing of drugs and medicines and the inspection of pharmacies or drug registers, etc., should be a prerogative of the pharmaceutical profession and should not be delegated in part to the police or other authority. Replying, MR. FITCH said that the wording of advertisements for foods was a problem foreseen by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in formulating the policy he had outlined. The line of demarcation between food and medicine was not clear.

MR. C. STEVENS, England, said that the Food and Drugs legislation provided for the protection of the public in a common-sense way and little was laid down in British law concerning therapeutic protec-

tion. If a supplier sold a preparation which was of the nature and substance that the customer had demanded and the customer was not defrauded the law was complied with. However, in cases where the manufacturer claimed perhaps fraudulently to include a new drug (e.g., "bungo-bungo") in a preparation the analyst had no means of detecting whether the supposed new drug was present, and in that respect control was almost non-existent. MR. FITCH, however, disagreed that control was almost non-existent. He told PROFESSOR E. H. VOGELZANG, Holland, that the British pharmacist bought products with an implied warranty.

Voluntary or State Control?

MR. E. W. GODDING said that it was important to decide whether the method that Mr. Fitch had described was the most favourable method for eliminating abuses from claims for patent medicines. It was true that the eleven diseases which were contained in the Code referred to could be extended but difficulties of interpretation arise. Did not Mr. Fitch think that, instead of using that extended list it would be much better to have an advisory committee so constituted that its authority to decide whether or not a claim could be made was beyond question?

Replying, MR. FITCH regretted that the arena for the battle between the "official force" and more practical force of those "representatives of the public, the proprietary medical manufacturers" had moved to Belgium. He thought that the real answer to the "menace" of the public advertisement of proprietary medicines could be obtained by an international examination of legislation of different countries, and particularly of those which were providing national health services.

Belgian Control Laboratory

The history and functions of the professional laboratory (*Nationale Codex*) of the Belgian pharmacists was described by MR. R. LAURENT (assistant secretary, *Nationale Codex*). The *Codex* had been formed after the first world war. Its function was to see that pharmaceutical specialities accorded with Belgian legislation and secondly, that they conformed to the declared formula so that the pharmacist might alone be responsible for the quality of the preparations when he dispensed them. Frequent sampling in chemists' shops was needed to check that manufac-

turers were not avoiding or exempting themselves from one or other of their obligations. That secondary test was called "recontrol." The initial analyses were conducted on a sample submitted and chosen by the manufacturer. A *Codex* stamp was attached to approved preparations. The functioning of the system depended upon co-operation between manufacturers and dispensing pharmacists. If the laboratory in the course of its recontrol became aware of any alteration in composition, etc., it immediately withdrew its approval, made a fine appropriate to the seriousness of the offence and published an announcement in the professional paper. That system of control was preferred to legal action because it was applicable rapidly and permitted the profession to protect adequately and without loss of time public health.

The Belgian Pharmaceutical Association was a union of all professional organisations of the country. The analytical control service was conducted by a central laboratory at Brussels and by eighteen pharmacists throughout Belgium working in their own laboratories, and fourteen university laboratories divided between the four universities. By the side of that organisation was the Scientific Council of the National *Codex* comprising professor delegates of the four institutes of pharmacy in the country. Belgian pharmacists sought the legal obligation for all manufacturers to submit to the control which they had built up.

Discussion

In the discussion which followed MR. C. STEVENS pointed out that Belgium was one of the few countries where control of specialities was organised by pharmacists for pharmacists. Most foreign delegate thought, however, that only half a job was being done if advertising and therapeutic claims were not investigated. The Belgian Government was thinking of passing a law making control statutory and there was danger that that control might be taken from the *Nationale Codex*. Was the *Codex* in a position to carry out full control requested to? Replying, MR. LAURENT said "No. We have only analytical laboratories to verify the formula and no means of judging therapeutic claims. We think the doctor is sure of what is in the product he is able from his knowledge of therapeutics to gauge its efficacy. Advertising is complicated question which we must consider soon." (To be concluded)

CHEMOTHERAPY OF TUBERCULOSIS

At a joint meeting of the London and South-Eastern Counties Section of the Royal Institute of Chemistry and the Welwyn Garden City Scientists' Club held at Welwyn Garden City recently, Mr. J. E. SEYMOUR gave a lecture on "The Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis." Earlier enthusiasm for the use of gold compounds had, said Mr. Seymour, been replaced by controlled trials of substances such as the sulphones, fatty acids, streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid, and thiosemicarbazones.

Great importance had been attached to the so-called "fatty envelope" of the tubercle bacillus; originally it was thought that a *sine qua non* for a successful drug would be lipid solubility. With the advent of active water-soluble drugs that hypothesis had become rather discredited, particularly since the addition of lipid-soluble groups to active drugs did not enhance their activity. The sulphones were too toxic to permit general clinical use, and the first major advance was the discovery of streptomycin by Waksman in 1944. Tubercle bacilli rapidly became resis-

tant to its action, but difficulty was largely remedied by concurrent use of *p*-aminosalicylic acid introduced by Lehmann in 1946. The recent introduction of thiosemicarbazones by Domagk and other German workers had provided a third type of compound with marked tuberculostatic action. The thiosemicarbazones of para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde and para-ethylsulphonylbenzaldehyde had been shown to be active both in experimental animals and in man. Much more work was needed to be done on these compounds.

New synthetic compounds were first tested *in vitro*. If the result was promising, animal tests were carried out. Acute and chronic toxicity tests were conducted at the same time so that as much information as possible was available to the clinician before he embarked on his trials.

In the discussion that followed Mr. Seymour told Mr. G. A. ROSE that bovine and human strains of tubercle bacilli differed in their response to chemotherapeutic reagents but the differences were not sufficiently great to affect clinical usage.

MEMORANDUM ON ANÆSTHETIC EXPLOSIONS

THE Ministry of Health has issued a memorandum (Memo. 191 Med. (revised)) calling attention to the dangers of electrically igniting an inflammable anaesthetic, which have grown with increasing use of surgical diathermy. The following notes are included in the memorandum.

Ether-air and ether-oxygen. — A rich ether-oxygen mixture is more dangerous than a corresponding ether-air mixture and very small spark suffices to cause ignition. *Cyclopropane.* — In all proportions commonly used is inflammable and explosive. *Nitrous oxide.* — Although not itself inflammable, mixtures of ether vapour with air or oxygen are made more inflammable if nitrous oxide is added. *Ethyl chloride.* — This yields a vapour which forms an explosive mixture with air, and its use is dangerous in proximity to flames or apparatus likely to involve a spark or hot wires. *Air-chloroform-ether.* — The ordinary A.C.E. mixture may yield an explosive mixture with air and presents dangers if used under the conditions mentioned under ethyl chloride. *Ethylene-oxygen.* — The explosion resulting from ignition is very destructive and its use is therefore very rare.

Methods of anaesthesia which are available when explosion risks may be anticipated are:—Basal narcotics, intravenous anaesthetics, local analgesia, nitrous oxide, chloroform and trichlorethylene. These may be used in their usual combinations and with oxygen. Chloroform, however, is not always advisable, and if local anaesthesia is impracticable the risk of ether may be minimised by limiting its administration to the induction of anaesthesia. After an interval sufficient to ensure that all ether vapour has been practically eliminated, the use of electrical apparatus is admissible, anaesthesia being maintained with chloroform, trichlorethylene or nitrous-oxide-oxygen.

Risk of explosion may be lessened by the employment of a rigid closed circuit method of administration with carbon dioxide absorption. Under such conditions with a tightly fitting mask there should be no appreciable escape of anaesthetic into the air, but electrical precautions are imperative. It should be recollected that ether peroxides occasionally form and are explosive. This danger may be reduced by frequent cleaning of the apparatus and the use of fresh ether.

ODOURS AND THEIR NEUTRALISATION

THE perception and appreciation of smell are properties confined to two small areas—each about the size of a postage stamp—situated in the roof of the nasal cavity. These areas, specialised portions of the mucous membrane, are yellow in colour, by contrast with the pale pink colour of the majority of mucous membrane. Microscopically, the olfactory membrane consists of specialised nerve cells which terminate in small processes referred to as olfactory hairs. The hairs are immersed in a film of fluid secreted by minute glands known as Bowman's glands. The main portion of the mucous membrane lining the nasal cavity has some power in appreciation of chemical sensations that are described as acrid or pungent and conveyed *via* the trigeminal nerve. Those sensations have, however, no connection with smell, though many substances that stimulate the chemical senses have also an odour, which is appreciated by the olfactory mechanism.

Sense of Smell in Man

In many insects and animals, the olfactory or smelling sense is highly developed, and is concerned with self-preservation, the search for food, and the processes of reproduction. In man the sense of smell is much more acute than the sense of taste, and it is concerned to some extent with stimulating salivary and gastric secretion; it is also, however, a powerful stimulant to psychological association. For example, a particular odour may arouse the memory of past events. That power affects many food habits and the attitude to cleanliness. The sense of smell is so acute that it is said a garlic odour can be appreciated with only $1/23,000$ -millionth mgm. of mercaptan per c.c. of air. In other words, if 50 c.c. of air containing $1/460$ -millionth mgm. of the mercaptan is sniffed, the odour of garlic is perceived. Nevertheless, that infinitesimally small amount of mercaptan is estimated to contain 200,000 million molecules of the compound. Though that may be an extreme example, the majority of odours are perceptible in very low atmospheric concentrations.

As the olfactory membranes are situated in the roof of the nasal cavity (above the general airstream during breathing), odours are conveyed to the membrane by means of eddy currents set up inside the nasal

cavity. Those eddy currents contain odiferous particles, and it is common knowledge that a sniff is the quickest way of perceiving an odour. The sniff produces more powerful eddy currents than ordinary breathing. During expiration odours of foods, etc., are appreciated though less acutely than those produced by breathing in, as the eddy currents are less conspicuous. During a period of holding the breath there are no eddy currents and therefore no sense of smell.

An Early Classification

The particles of odiferous substances are dissolved in the film of fluid covering the olfactory hairs. Odiferous substances are either fat-soluble or water-soluble, both. Linnæus, in 1750, made a rough classification of odours. Over a century later the name of Zwaardemaker was associated with advances in the knowledge of smell and odour. He worked out a more detailed classification of odours (*C. & D.*, 1936, I, 319) based on qualities of odours rather than on physical or chemical properties. Zwaardemaker's interest led him to evolve an apparatus, which he called an olfactometer, for measuring the acuity of smell. The apparatus consisted of two hollow tubes, one fitting closely within the lumen of the other. The inner surface of the outer tube was lined with the odiferous substance to be tested, and the end of the inner tube was placed in the nostril of the subject. The extent to which the inner tube had to be withdrawn from the outer gave an indication of the area of the inner surface of the outer tube that had to be uncovered for odour to be perceived. The threshold levels of perception of various substances could be calculated as could the relative acuity of smell in different subjects. Zwaardemaker recorded his readings in units which he called olfacties. His apparatus was subject to the error that probably different volumes of air were inspired in successive readings, and it was improved by Elsberg and Levy, who overcame that objection by providing a syringe so that a constant volume of air containing the odiferous particles could be transmitted by tubes led to each nostril. The instrument had its application in the localisation of certain cerebral tumours where comparison between the perception of odour (or rapidity of adaption) on each side could give some indication of the probable site of the tumour.

When a person has been in contact with an odour for a short time he fails to appreciate it and though earlier physiologists described the failure as being due to fatigue of the membrane, it is now held

to be an example of phenomenon of adaptation, because the introduction of a different odour is immediately perceived. Recently attempts have been made

to neutralise odours by chemical means by oxidising agents, but to reach an effective concentration of such substances the atmosphere would probably not be possible. Zwaardemaker pointed out that certain odours neutralised others, and it is common experience that, in appropriate relative concentrations, certain pairs of odours are antagonistic (examples are amorph with eau de Cologne; cedarwood with benzoin with rubber; beeswax with isam of tolu; musk with bitter almonds; doform with balsam of Peru). Zwaardemaker investigated neutralising odours with his olfactometer, using a separate apparatus for each nostril (i.e., he used a double olfactometer). He observed the

relative intensities of pairing odours that would neutralise each other, and the table below shows some of his findings:—

	Olfacties
Cedarwood and rubber	$2\frac{1}{2} : 14$
Benzoin and rubber	$3\frac{1}{2} : 10$
Paraffin and rubber	$8\frac{1}{2} : 14$
Rubber and beeswax	$14 : 28$
Rubber and balsam of tolu	$14 : 70$
Wax and balsam of tolu	$40 : 90$
Paraffin and beeswax	$10 : 20$

Although in the air-conditioning of buildings control of humidity, temperature, and dust removal has been accomplished, it is found that a high and unpleasant odour level has a deleterious effect on comfort and general efficiency. Studies of the odours commonly present in the atmosphere of houses, offices and other occupied buildings has led to the introduction commercially of many antagonistic or "pairing" odours to counteract them. In one such product a solution designed to counteract common household odours is disseminated into the atmosphere by evaporating, using a wick dipped into the solution.—B.A.W.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

Unusual Toxicity of Thiouracil.—Rowse ("British Medical Journal," 1950, 1312), reports the development of myoclonus (involuntary movement of the eyelids) followed by intense vertigo in a patient treated with methyl thiouracil.

Methoin in Epilepsy.—In the treatment of twenty-four epileptic patients with ethooin, Jones ("British Medical Journal," 1951, I.164-67) reduced by 70 per cent. the incidence of fits in 40 per cent. of the major epilepsy cases and in 31 per cent. of the psychomotor epilepsy cases, though not without reactions (e.g., aplastic anaemia). The author advises the use of the drug only when control by other means has failed. He recommends that patient and relatives should be made aware of the possible dangers, that the drug should not be used in combination with others, and that regular blood examinations should be carried out.

Hexamethonium in Duodenal Ulcer.—From trials on twenty patients Scott and colleagues ("British Medical Journal," 1950, 2, 1470-72) conclude that hexamethonium may be of value in treating duodenal ulcers. Ten of the patients were given 5 mgm. hexamethonium bromide three times daily and the remainder a powder of similar taste containing potas-

sium bromide. Four of those who had had the hexamethonium bromide were greatly improved and two had only mild symptoms, whereas no patients in the other group were free from symptoms for any significant period, and only two showed any improvement.

Cortisone in Eye Disease.—Cortisone was found by Lavery and colleagues ("British Medical Journal," 1951, I.1285-89) to be of value in a variety of eye conditions when administered as a subconjunctival injection or as eye drops or ointment. It was of particular value in treating interstitial keratitis and in controlling allergic reactions in the eye, though it had no effect on the underlying disease. Intramuscular injections were successful in two cases. For instillation 2.5 per cent. suspensions of cortisone in saline was used. The ointment used by investigators contained 2.5 per cent. cortisone acetate in a bland base. Subconjunctival injections were painless if the site of injections had been previously anaesthetised by the application of a plug of cotton wool soaked in 2 per cent. butacaine solution. Details of the injection solution are not given. Horne (*ibid.*, pp. 1289-91) also reports a beneficial effect following the topical application of a 0.5 per cent. suspension of cortisone in saline, in five cases of syphilitic ocular disease.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. Prices of crude drugs and essential oils vary as to brand or grade

London, June 20

THE market for PHARMACEUTICALS and FINE CHEMICALS was somewhat quieter last week than it had been for some months though there was still a considerable export enquiry for the major seasonal products. Prices show few changes on the week. Activity in the CRUDE DRUGS market was only slight and it is evident that buyers are becoming more cautious. Cape ALOES has regained its former strength with spot supplies greatly reduced and it is again difficult to get offers for shipment. IPECA-CUANHA remains firm and scarce; shippers of Nicaraguan root are asking for an extension of contract dates owing to an acute shortage at the source. Spot prices for SENECA are a little easier with the prospect of a fairly good crop this year. New-crop Portuguese ERGOT may be late owing to the heavy rainfalls that have been experienced in several of the producing areas. CASSIA BARK is firm; it is understood that the Chinese Government has suspended the issue of export licences for this article. No interest has been shown in MENTHOL. Spot ACACIA is 5s. per cwt. lower.

The ESSENTIAL OILS market generally has been easier and lower prices are noted for Ceylon and Java CITRONELLA, BAY, ANISE and LEMONGRASS.

U.S. Drug and Chemical Report

New York, June 15

LARGE military demands have created a shortage of PHOSPHORUS on the chemical market. Some exporters are not able to accept orders for export before November. Crude SULPHUR is quoted at from \$85-100 per ton. CHLORATE prices are firm and a considerable amount of business is passing, no doubt due to demand for SODIUM CHLORATE weed-killers. Little GLYCERIN is being imported and with Argentina reported to be exporting nearly all its surplus to Europe it is feared that the market may be affected later in the year. Consumer demand for MENTHOL is poor and the price has fallen to \$11.90 per lb. Prices for CITRIC ACID, have also dropped owing to an anticipated easing in supplies. A slight easing in PERU BALSAM has been noted but supplies are still short. Among BOTANICAL DRUGS, prices that have weakened during the past week include those for SENECA and STRAMONIUM LEAVES. With reports from Brazil that stocks of vegetable WAXES may not be sufficient to last until the new crop arrives in October or November, a shortage is feared. Nevertheless, consumer demand for CARNAUBA is quiet at the moment. The ESSENTIAL OILS market is quiet as dealers and manufacturers are engaged in preparing their

price charts which have to be filed with the Office of Price Stabilisation by July 15. With fewer offerings of CITRONELLA from Ceylon the downward trend seems to have been checked. LIME and LEMON oils are rather firm; the latter is in particular short supply. Supplies of ORANGE from California are reported to be arriving more freely. LEMONGRASS remains steady. Reports of the MINT crop west of the Rockies state that rust is present in some areas and dry weather may damage the coming crop.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ASCORBIC ACID.—1-kilo lots for the home trade are £14 per kilo; 500-gm., £14 10 per kilo.

ATROPINE.—Rates per oz. are: ALKALOID, 53s. 9d.; 4-oz., 53s. 3d.; 25-oz. 52s. 9d. SULPHATE, 44s. 9d.; 4-oz., 44s. 3d.; 25-oz., 43s. 9d. METHYL NITRATE in 4-oz. lots is 74s. 6d. and METHYL BROMIDE, 73 per oz.

BARBITONE.—1-cwt. lots are now 39s. per lb.; 28-lb., 40s. per lb. SODIUM is 1s. per lb. more than above rates.

BRUCINE.—ALKALOID is from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per oz., and NITRATE and SULPHATE from 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8½d. per oz., a to quantity.

CAFFEINE.—Prices (per lb.) for ALKALOID, B.P., are from 42s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. and anhydrous, from 44s. to 51s. CITRATES, B.P.C., is from 25s. 3d. to 33s. 6d. The SODIUM BENZOATE, B.P., preparation from 26s. 3d. to 34s. 6d.; SODIUM SALICYLATE, B.P.C., from 27s. 3d. to 35s. 6d. SODIUM IODIDE, 32s. 9d. to 41s., all according to seller.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE.—Quantities of cwt. and upwards are quoted at 4s. per lb.; 1 cwt. to 2 cwt., 4s. 1d.; small quantities, up to 4s. 4d. per lb.

CARMINE.—Higher. Prices are from 85s. to 90s. per lb. according to quantity.

CITRATES.—The present rates (per lb) are as follows:—POTASSIUM, 1-cwt. lot 3s. 10½d.; 28-lb., 4s. 9d.; SODIUM, 1-cwt. 3s. 3½d.; 28-lb., 4s. 1d. (powder one penny more). IRON AND AMMONIUM, scale, 1-cwt. 4s. 3½d.; 28-lb., 5s. 4d. (granular one penny less).

ETHER.—TECHNICAL, B.S.S., and SOLVENT, B.P., grades, in winchesters, are no quoted (per lb.) as follows:—10-cwt. lot 2s. 5½d.; 5-cwt., 2s. 6½d.; 48-lb., 2s. 7½d. 24-lb., 3s. Rates for ANAESTHETIC, B.P. are as follows:—10-cwt. lots, 3s. 9½d.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10½d.; 1-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 72-lb. 4s. 0½d.; 36-lb., 4s. 2½d.; 24-lb., 4s. 4½d. Surcharges for ether in smaller packs are unchanged.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.—Rates per lb. for lb. lots are as follows: ACID, 20 per lb.; 8s. 10d.; CALCIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 9d.; IRON, B.P.C., scale, 17s. 9d.; powder, 16s. 9d.; MAGNESIUM, soluble, B.P.C., 21s. 6d., and insoluble, 12s. 3d.; MANGANESE, 30s.; POTASSIUM, 50 per cent., 1d., and 75 per cent., 8s. 6d.; SODIUM, per cent., 4s. 8d., and 75 per cent., 6d.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Prices per lb. are changed as follows:—

SALT	7 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
MONIUM ...	10 10	10 5	10 0
SUM ...	7 1	6 8	6 3
CALCIUM ...	5 5	5 0	4 7
N ...	10 10	10 5	10 0
MAGNESIUM ...	8 5	8 0	7 7
MANGANESE ...	9 2	8 9	8 4
POTASSIUM ...	7 5	7 0	6 7
SODIUM ...	6 1	5 8	5 3

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.—Prices range from 3s. 3d. to 16s. 9d. per gall., as to quantity. **LACTOSE.**—English, in 1-ton lots packed 2-cwt. kegs, £142 per ton; in 1-cwt. ss, £143 per ton. In 1-cwt. paper-lined ss. 5s. per cwt. less than the above rates. delivered in the United Kingdom.

NICOTINIC ACID.—56-lb. lots., 46s. 6d. per lb.; 28-lb., 47s. 6d.; 7-lb., 50s. per lb. **OXALIC ACID.**—In quantities of 1-ton and as than 2 tons, spot material for the me trade is £133 10s. per ton, in 5-cwt. ks; 10-cwt.-1 ton, £138 10s. per ton; wt.-10 cwt., £143 10s. In 1-cwt. kegs, ces are £4 per ton more; quantities of than 5-cwt., £162 10s. per ton. Pack-ss free; delivered in U.K.

PAPOVERINE.—Synthetic HYDROCHLORIDE in the region of £46 per kilo.

PARALDEHYDE.—Carboy lots are now 2½d. per lb.; 24 winchesters, 2s. 4d.; winchesters, 2s. 7d. per lb.

PHENOBARBITONE.—1-cwt. lots are now s. per lb.; 28-lb., 40s. per lb. SODIUM 1s. per lb. more than above rates.

STRYCHNINE.—Current rates per oz. are en in the following table:—

COMPOUND	Under 25 oz.	25 oz.- 99 oz.	100 oz.- 499 oz.	500 oz. and over
KALOID, B.P.C.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
SULPHATE ...	7 4	7 2	7 0½	6 11
DROCHLORIDE, B.P. ...	6 2	6 0	5 10½	5 9
TRATE, B.P.C. ...	6 11	6 9	6 7½	6 6
OSPHATE ...	8 0	7 10	7 8½	7 7
LPHATE, B.P.C.	6 5	6 3	6 1½	6 0

cial discounts for large buyers.

SACCHARIN.—In lots of 1-lb. and over P. powder is quoted at 98s. 4d. per lb.; e SODIUM SALT is 79s. 4d. per lb. Prices elude duty and carriage.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE.—Spanish *napellus* is nominally 3s 9d. per lb. duty paid.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1 on the spot is quoted at from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per lb., duty paid (8s. 9d. to 9s. in bond).

ALOES.—Firm. Prime Cape on spot is nominal at from 260s. to 265s.; for shipment, nominal at 230s., c.i.f. Curaçao is quoted on spot at from 340s. to 350s. per cwt.; no offers forward.

ANISE (STAR).—Stocks in the country are almost exhausted and there are no forward offers.

BELLADONNA.—Root on the spot is from 4s. to 4s. 6d. and leaves from 5s. to 6s. 3d. per lb., as to test.

BENZOIN.—Quiet. No. 1 Sumatra block on the spot is quoted at £29 per cwt.; for shipment, £26, c.i.f. Siam free almonds (medium) are offered at 37s. 6d. per lb., ex warehouse.

BLACK HAW.—Tree bark is offered at 3s. 3d. per lb., ex store; for shipment from origin, 3s. 9d., c.i.f., quoted.

BISMUTH.—In minimum 5-cwt. lots metal is now 22s. 6d. per lb.

BUCHU.—Short round leaves on the spot are offered at 2s. 2d. per lb.; for shipment, 1s. 10½d. c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—Steady. Chinese (B.P.) powder on the spot is from 5s. 9d. per lb. duty paid (5s. 4d. in bond); for shipment, 5s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. ¼-oz. tablets on the spot are from 7s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

CANADA BALSAM.—Spot price is 27s. 6d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—1950 bark on spot is quoted at 350s. per cwt., duty paid. New-peel American bark is quoted at 315s., c.i.f.

CASSIA BARK.—Prices for shipment have advanced suddenly and whole is 110s. per cwt., c.i.f., for prompt delivery; on the spot whole is nominal at 125s., and broken, 110s., both in bond.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin cut natural is quoted at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. and rossed at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. per lb., duty paid, ex warehouse London.

CHILLIES.—West African on the spot are quoted at 230s. per cwt. East African (Mombasa), 340s., ex warehouse.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—Belgian No. 1, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; No. 2, 3s. 6d. per lb., spot, nominal.

CINCHONA.—*Succirubra* chips of East and West African origin testing over 6 per cent. are quoted at 2s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to colour and analysis.

CLOVES.—Quiet. Zanzibar on spot, quoted at 3s. 9d. per lb.; for shipment, 3s. 4½d., c.i.f. Madagascar is nominally 3s. 6d. per lb., spot, in bond; forward, 3s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—A parcel of black now coming forward at 8s. 9d. per lb.; silver-grey, 7s. 3d., and grey-black (No. 80), 7s. 9d.

ELEMI.—Steady. No. 1 on the spot is offered at 3s. 6d. per lb.

ERGOT.—Russian f.a.q. on spot has been sold at 45s. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—Kordofan cleaned sorts on spot, quoted at 130s. per cwt.; June-July shipment, resellers, 118s., c.i.f.; from the origin, 119s., c.i.f., quoted.

IPECACUANHA.—Firm. Colombian is quoted at 65s. per lb., ex warehouse; for July-August shipment, 58s. per lb., c.i.f. No offers of Nicaraguan root.

KARAYA.—Superior No. 1 gum on the spot is 440s. per cwt.; No. 2, 340s.

KOLA NUTS.—African halves on the spot in London are from 5½d. per lb.; to come forward, 3½d., c.i.f. Quarters are offering at 6d. per lb. in Hull.

LANOLIN.—Anhydrous is about £140 to £145 per ton and hydrous, £120 to £125.

LIQUORICE.—Anatolian natural whole root on spot in London, quoted at 55s. per cwt.; decorticated, 110s. Syrian forward is offered at 160s. per cwt., ex natural, whole, 47s. 6d., and cut, 55s. per cwt., ex warehouse London. Belgian block juice, 195s. per cwt. Turkish block juice is quoted at from 158s. to 220s., duty paid, according to holder. Turkish stick is 240s. per cwt., duty paid. Italian stick, 240s. to 475s. per cwt., duty paid.

MACE.—West Indian pale blade is nominal at 9s. 9d. per lb.; for shipment, 9s. 4d., c.i.f.

MALE FERN.—Jugo-Slavian on the spot, is 55s. per cwt.; for shipment, 47s., c.i.f.

MASTIC.—Quotations for tears (No. 2) are from 12s. 6d. per lb., spot.

MENTHOL.—Remains quiet. Chinese on the spot is from 90s. to 92s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. Brazilian, on the spot is from 88s. to 89s. per lb., duty paid (84s. 6d. in bond); June shipment, 81s., c.i.f., quoted.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, quoted at 4s. 9d. and unassorted at 4s. per lb., ex warehouse. East Indian for shipment are quoted at 4s. 9½d. to 4s. 9½d., c.i.f.

ORANGE PEEL.—Firm. Spanish bitter quarters quoted at 1s. 9d. and ribbon at 1s. 6d. per lb., duty paid. West Indian quarters, 1s. 6d. per lb. Tripolitanian thin-cut ribbon, 2s. 2d. per lb.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, now coming forward is offered at 160s. per cwt., ex warehouse.

PAPAIN.—East African No. 1 white on spot is quoted at from 35s. to 38s. per lb.: Ceylon sun-dried on spot is 31s. per lb.

PERU BALSAM.—Firm. Spot is nominal at 21s. per lb.; for shipment from the origin, 17s. 6d., c.i.f., quoted.

QUASSIA.—Chips on the spot are offered at 35s. per cwt.; for shipment, 28s., c.i.f.

QUILLAIJA.—Whole bark on spot is 160s. to 165s. per cwt.; for shipment, 145s., c.i.f. Cut bark is offered at 190s. per cwt., c. warehouse.

QUINCE SEED.—Cape on the spot are quoted at 3s. 6d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Double Deer No. 1 is offered at 10s. per lb., duty paid (9s. 3d. in bond with other grades of good quality Chines rough round at from 7s. to 9s. per lb. duty paid. Low grades and wormy are from 3s. 9d. to 5s. per lb., duty paid.

SABADILLA SEED.—A parcel on the spot is offered at 6s. 3d. per lb., duty paid (6s. 9d. in bond).

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red is quoted at 2s. 7d. per lb., ex warehouse London; for shipment, 2s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.

SEEDS.—The ANISE market continues quiet on spot though shipment prices have advanced. Turkish is 150s. per cwt., i. bond (160s. per cwt., duty paid). Cyprus is 160s. per cwt., duty free. CARAWAY.—

Dutch, offering at 180s. per cwt., duty paid in London. CELERY.—Indian is still offering at 1s. 10½d. per lb., spot London.

CORIANDER.—Spot unchanged; Morocco is 155s. per cwt., duty paid; Indian, 167s. 6d. per cwt. Morocco for shipment has eased off a little; business reported at 85s. per cwt., c.i.f. London, for June-July shipment.

CUMIN.—Spot is quiet. Cyprus is offered at 245s. per cwt.; Indian, 245s. Shipments market is dearer. Morocco has risen 20s. per cwt. during the week and 180s. per cwt., c.i.f., is now quoted. Cyprus is 175s. per cwt., and Indian, 200s. per cwt.

DILL.—Indian is 80s. per cwt., spot London. FENNEL.—Indian quiet, sellers at 140s. per cwt., spot London. FENUGREEK.—Morocco on spot finds no buyers at 50s. per cwt. ex store London or Liverpool.

SENEGA.—Easier. Spot price for old crop is at 23s. 6d. per lb.; July-August shipment, 18s., c.i.f.

SENNA.—Supplies are very short. Timor velly wet-crop leaves are not yet being offered from the origin. Old (dry) crop No. 3 are 1s. 4d. and No. 4, 1s. 2d. per lb. on the spot. Inferior quality manufacturing Alexandrian pods have been selling at 1s. 3d. on the spot.

SHELLAC.—Prices have declined. Spec. F.O.T.N., pure, is now 375s.; F.O. standard, 385s.; and fine orange, 415s. to 500s. per cwt.

STROPHANTHUS.—*Kombé*, 100 per cent is quoted at 21s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

STYRAX.—Firm. Spot is from 9s. per lb., duty paid, and 8s. 3d. in bond.

TOLU BALSAM.—Natural on spot is 47s. 6d. per lb., and B.P., from 35s. to 40s. per lb. Natural from the origin is quoted at 42s. 6d., c.i.f.

TAMARINDS.—Calcutta on spot is 70s. (10 per cent. stones) and 72s. (5 per cent.) per cwt. Calcutta for shipment are quoted at 63s. to 65s. per cwt., c.i.f., with a 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. stone content, respectively.

TONKA BEANS.—Frosted Parà are quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb., and Trinidad at 7s., ex warehouse.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet. No. 1 ribbon on the spot is £195 per cwt.; No. 2, £170; No. 3, £145.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is offered at 105s. per cwt., spot London; for shipment, June-July, 87s. 6d.

VALERIAN.—Belgian on the spot is quoted at 182s. 6d. per cwt., spot. Indian is 160s. per cwt., spot; for shipment, 160s.; c.i.f., quoted.

WITCH HAZEL.—Leaves on the spot are quoted at 2s. 9d. per lb. and bark at 1s. 6d.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ALMOND.—English-expressed is from 6s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. Bitter essential oil (s.a.p.) is from 26s. per lb., upwards, as to grade.

AMBER.—Prices are unchanged. Rectified on the spot is quoted at from 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Easier. Spot quotations are from 12s. 9d. to 14s. per lb.; for shipment, 12s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f.

BAY.—Easier. West Indian is quoted from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb., as to quantity.

CANANGA.—Firmer. Supplies on the spot are quoted at 90s. to 92s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—English-distilled is quoted at from 450s. per lb.; imported, from about 50s., duty paid.

CASTOR.—B.P. oil on the spot is nominally £336 per ton; Firsts, from £330; Seconds, £320 per ton naked, ex mill.

CEDARWOOD.—Spot quotations for Kenya are from 5s. 6d. per lb.

CINNAMON.—B.P. oil on the spot is quoted at from 67s. 6d. to 70s. per lb. English bark oil is offered at 21s. to 22s. 6d. per oz. Ceylon leaf, 16s. 6d. per lb., spot, nominal; for shipment, 13s. 6d., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Quiet. Ceylon is quoted at from 14s. per lb., spot; for shipment, 1s. 9d. to 12s. c.i.f. Java on spot is quoted at 15s. per lb.; for shipment, 2s. 7d., c.i.f.

DILL.—English-distilled oil is quoted at about 65s. per lb. for B.P. quality. Imported oils are offered at from 47s. to 5s. per lb., as to holder. East Indian, 2s. 6d., spot.

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet on the spot is quoted at 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per lb.

GINGER.—Firm. English-distilled oil is in the region of 170s. to 230s. per lb., as

to grade. Imported oils are available at from 175s. to 180s. per lb.

LAVANDIN.—Spot quotations are in the region of 30s. to 40s. per lb., according to quantity.

LAVENDER.—French, 38-40 per cent. Linol, on the spot is quoted at 53s. 6d. per lb.; 40-42 per cent., 56s. "Mitcham" oil is about 145s. Spanish spike is from 26s. 6d. to 28s. per lb., on the spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot quotations are from 25s. to 28s. per lb. July-August shipment, 23s., c.i.f.

LIME.—West Indian distilled is 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per lb., nominal, spot.

NUTMEG.—English-distilled oil is about 55s. to 57s. 6d. per lb. Imported oil (B.P.) is about 37s. 6d. to 40s., duty paid.

OLIVE.—Edible oil is quoted at from 30s. 6d. to 35s. per gall. of 9 lb., ex wharf, according to grade. French virgin (maximum acidity, 1 per cent.) is offered for shipment at £325 and Tunisian (1 per cent.) at £315 per 1,000 kilos, c.i.f. London. A pharmaceutical grade of French oil (0.25 per cent. acidity) is quoted at £320 per 1,000 kilos, c.i.f. London.

PALMAROSA.—Spot quotations are from 58s. to 60s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—Singapore is offering on the spot at 110s. and Seychelles at 120s. per lb.

PENNYROYAL.—Supplies on the spot are available at from 55s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Chinese *arvensis* oil on spot is about 34s. 6d. per lb.; afloat, 31s. to 32s., c.i.f., as to position. Brazilian on spot is 30s. per lb. Continental "Mitcham" *piperita* is offering at from 60s. per lb., while American B.P. oil is from 62s. to 70s. per lb., ex warehouse.

PETITGRAIN.—Paraguay is offered at from 35s. to 37s. 6d., spot.

PINE.—*Pumilionis* on the spot is quoted at from 18s. to 20s. per lb.; *sylvestris* is at about 16s. per lb., and Siberian (*abietis*) is about 24s. 6d. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish on the spot is from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; new-crop to come forward, 8s. 6d., landed, duty paid.

SAGE.—Spanish, 11s. per lb., spot.

SANDALWOOD.—Mysore oil on spot is from 82s. to 85s. per lb. East Indian, Dutch-distilled (95 per cent. santalol), 105s. per lb., duty paid. West Indian is available at 25s. per lb., spot. English-distilled, 90s. per lb.

SASSAFRAS.—Brazilian natural is offering at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., duty paid, spot., according to grade.

SPEARMINT.—Spot quotations are from 55s. to 58s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon is nominal at 250s. per lb., spot.

CHEMISTS FEDERATION

A MEETING of the Chemists Federation council was held in London, on June 7, the vice-president (Mr. W. T. Elder) in the chair. A report on propaganda work showed that the C.F. Code of Standards had been circulated to all retailers, and that the outdoor representative of the Federation had completed his work in the Leeds, Harrogate and Dewsbury districts.

THE SECRETARY reported that subscriptions to the Federation had been received from 541 retailers in Northern Ireland—a figure which represents 90.6 per cent. of the total number of retailers in Northern Ireland.

Four applications for wholesaler membership of the Federation were considered, two were not accepted, one deferred for further consideration, and that from Macarthys (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd., Romford, Essex, accepted.

The following products were added to the schedule of the C.F. agreement of Harker Stagg, Ltd.:—Beneurone; Celevac granules and tablets; and Procid lozenges, nasal drops, ointment, solution, vaginal cream and eye lotion.

Meetings of the C.F. Propaganda Committee and C.F. Standards Committee were held on the previous day.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Founder of Soluble-essence Trade

(From the C. & D., June 22, 1901).

WITH the death of Mr. Hay [Mr. William Hay, chemist and druggist, of William Hay, Ltd., soluble-essence manufacturers] may be said to close the first chapter in the history of the manufacture of soluble essences for the preparation of aerated beverages. Mr. Hay was a chemist and druggist in business in Hull before the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and he had, in association with that business, developed a good trade as a manufacturer of aerated waters. In that connection he for many years devoted a good deal of his spare time to the production of an essence of ginger which, when mixed with sweetened water, would produce a clear solution. This, about 1876, he satisfactorily accomplished, and ginger-ale was made with the essence. It is true that many years before this Mr. Barnard S. Proctor conceived the idea of making a non-opalescent syrup of ginger, but to Mr. Hay was entirely due the credit of starting the soluble-essence

trade. Writing in 1877 in regard to this matter, we find we stated in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that "the ginger-essence, as usually prepared, is more than half-resin and is itself liable to a certain acridity. Mr. Hay now prepares an essence from which the resin has been entirely eliminated, and as this essence mixes perfectly with any aqueous solution, it is itself pharmaceutical desideratum."

TRADE MARKS

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 6

For sensitised photographic film and paper (1). POLAROID, 688,362, by Polaroid Corporation, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

THIOSEPT, 676,222, by Odol Chemical Corporation, Chicago. ADRO, 693,935, by Stann Proprietaries, Ltd., London. W.I. SUPRALI B696,176, by Adjuvants, Ltd., Hove. COLLCAL, COLLO-CAL, 696,433-34, by the Crook Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10. PENA KAMINE, STREPTOPEN, 696,757-59, by Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford. MONARGA 697,858, by Evans Medical Supplies, Ltd., Liverpool.

For insecticides, fungicides and disinfectants (5). RHOTHANE, 688,152, by Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia.

For pharmaceutical, sanitary and veterinary substances, medical and surgical plasters, bandage material and disinfectants (5).

DORUBINE, 695,347, by Union Chimie Belge, S.A., Brussels.

For Laxatives (5)

PROFILAX, B696,492, by Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London, E.I. BEECOL, 697,805, by Macleod Ltd., Brentford.

For medicines for treatment of chest complaints (5). PECTO, 696,560, by Ward-Smith & Co., Sheffield.

For tonic medicines containing iron (5)

FERONOL, 696,613, by Frank W. Horner, Quebec.

For saline preparations for pharmaceutical purposes (5)

THERASAL, 696,632, by Thomas Kerfoot Co., Ltd., Bardsley.

For non-medicated toilet paper for export (16). VELTIS, 696,917, by Velvet Crepe Paper Ltd., Alperton.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," June 13

For industrial chemicals (1). RESEX, 696,274, by Joseph Crosfield & Sons Ltd., Warrington.

For agricultural and horticultural chemicals (1). HAWMEX, 696,840, by Plant Protection, Ltd., Yalding.

For soaps and detergents (3). ORION, 694,295, by Industrial Soaps, Ltd., London, S.E.1.

spotlight

on *summer skin complaints*

Athlete's foot? Swimmer's itch?
Both more prevalent now that
communal sports are "in season"
... and both a signal for

MERSAGEL

Phenylmercuric acetate jelly

1½ oz. tube, 2/- Trade price, 18/- per doz.

† Parcel No. 1: 2 doz. tubes, 32/- net

Urticular rashes? Severe
reaction to insect bites? Sound advice
is "a course of calcium," best (and most
pleasantly) taken in the form of

OSTOCALCIUM

Calcium plus vitamin D tablets

50, 2/3 (+ 7d. tax) Trade price, 20/3 per doz. tins

100, 4/- (+ 1/- tax) Trade price, 36/- per doz. tins

† Parcel No. 1: 2 doz. x 50, 36/- net plus 13/6 tax

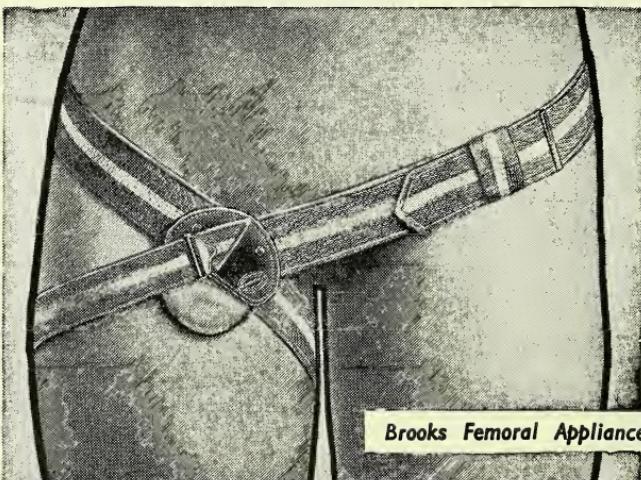
† Parcel No. 2: 1 doz. x 100, 32/- net plus 12/- tax

† Order parcels direct from Greenford,
stating wholesaler's name for invoicing purposes



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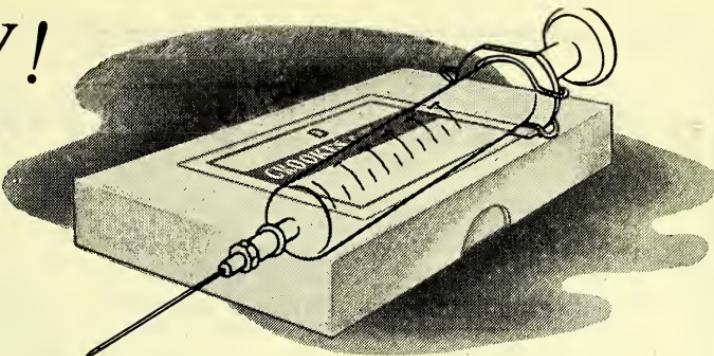
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The increasing use of Neo-Ferrum in the treatment of the iron-deficiency anaemias, supported by constant requests from doctors, has brought about two additions to the range—Neo-Ferrum (Intravenous) and Neo-Ferrum (Infants).

NEO-FERRUM (Intravenous) is particularly indicated in cases not responding to adequate oral iron therapy whether through intolerance or a failure in absorption: in certain refractory anaemias and in all cases of iron deficiency when the haemoglobin level must be raised rapidly. *Packings and Prices:* Box of six 5 ml. amps.—retail price 12/6d. (exempt purchase tax).

NEO-FERRUM (Infants) presents a special drop-bottle with pipette for measuring accurately small doses

which may safely and satisfactorily be given to infants.

Packings and Prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottle (with pipette)—retail price 2/9d. (plus 7d. purchase tax).



CROOKES NEO-FERRUM

(INTRAVENOUS & INFANTS)



The **PERFECT** Toilet Water

An exquisite and refreshing Toilet Water for the sickroom, dispelling unpleasant odours from patient, bed-linen, dressings etc.

Ideal in feverish conditions and for headache.

Equally delightful for everyday use, its pervasive perfume retains its freshness — it never grows stale

eau de **K**

RETAIL — 5*fl. incl. tax*
Issued in outers of 6 bottles



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Sleep sweeter—
Bourn-vita

Made by Cadburys



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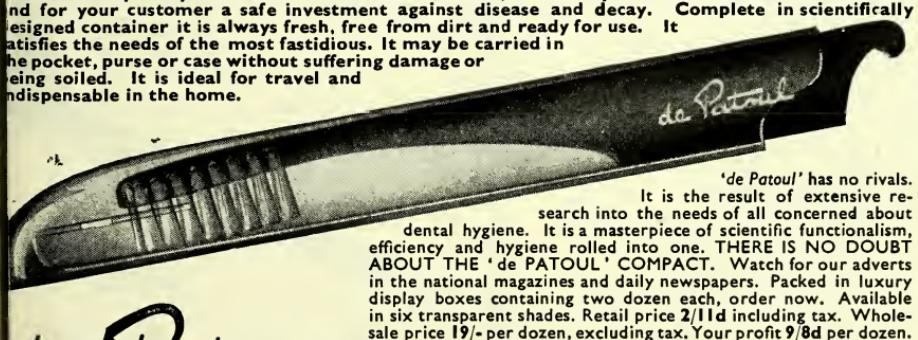
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'de Patouï' has no rivals.

It is the result of extensive research into the needs of all concerned about dental hygiene. It is a masterpiece of scientific functionalism, efficiency and hygiene rolled into one. THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE 'de PATOUL' COMPACT. Watch for our adverts in the national magazines and daily newspapers. Packed in luxury display boxes containing two dozen each, order now. Available in six transparent shades. Retail price 2/1d including tax. Wholesale price 19/- per dozen, excluding tax. Your profit 9/8d per dozen.

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The Macleans historical series of advertisements for Peroxide Solid Dentifrice is to continue its successful run. These ads. have been appearing in the 'Children's Newspaper,' the 'Eagle,' 'Everybody's,' 'Illustrated,' 'John Bull,' 'Picture Post'—magazines with a total certified circulation of nearly 6 million. "Arm yourself to the Teeth" is proving another famous Maclean selling slogan. *Arm yourselves for the steadily increasing demand!*

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were defeated
in 1066**

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**Arm yourself to the
teeth
with . . .**



*The BIG
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favourite in the
New Tin . . .* 10d

WE CAN DO IT!

'KNOW - HOW' acquired through over a century of manufacturing experience, plus extensive modern plant and the technical skill of Specialists, means that the COX ORGANISATION is fully qualified to take care of your orders for—

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Put on your list of manufacturers the name—

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Millions more people will be travelling during this Festival and holiday season, and the demand for our Travel Sickness Remedy will be greater than ever. The pure gelatine capsules, each containing two tablets triturates, are easily swallowed whole, or, if necessary the tablets may be removed and crushed to powder. Accurate half doses are immediately available. Keep the attractive and convenient pack in view by showing this sales creating display on your counter.

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The established treatment for pernicious and other macrocytic anaemias

FURTHER EVIDENCE that the therapeutic action of liver extract in pernicious and other macrocytic anaemias depends upon the presence not only of a primary factor, vitamin B₁₂, but upon the presence also of accessory factors was presented by several speakers at the International Congress of Haematology held at Cambridge (see *Lancet*, September 23rd, 1950, p. 407). Until

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New! Pond's Dry Skin Cream

ONLY 2/9 (inc. tax) A JAR!

EVERY DAY more and more women see the tell-tale signs of dry skin: tiny lines, wrinkles, roughness. The answer is Pond's newest line, the wonderful Dry Skin Cream, at a price even women can afford to pay.

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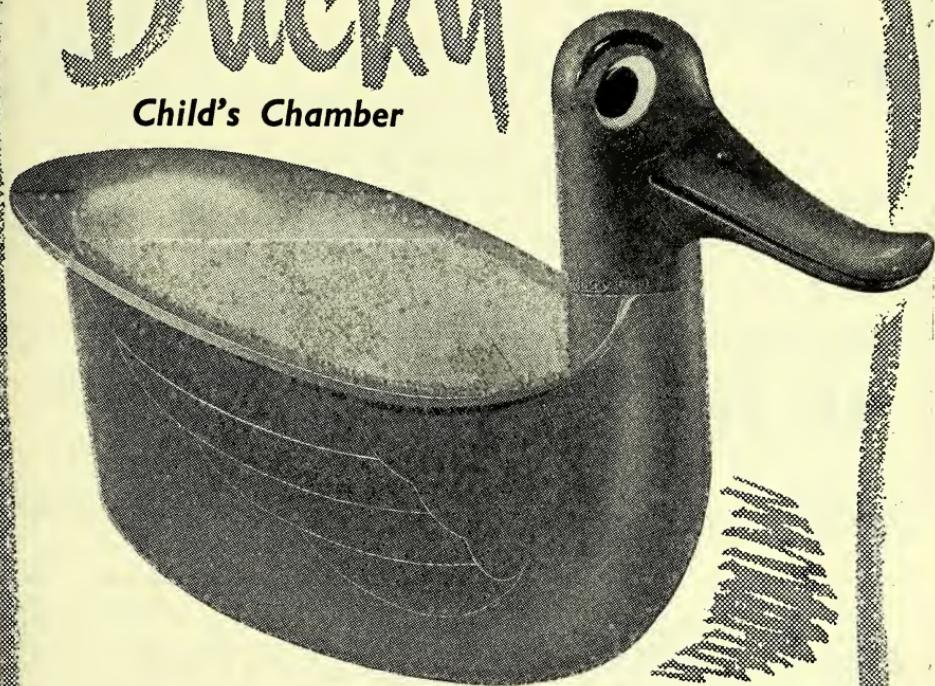
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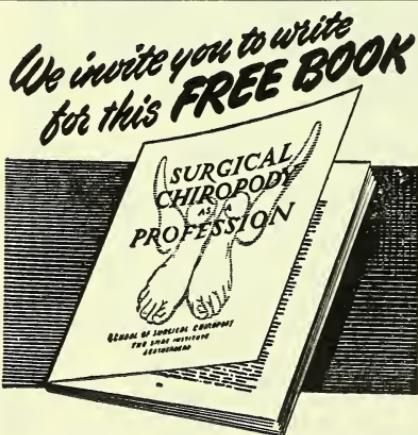
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BY

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Existing regulations do not admit marketing the new size as a Tax-free Dispensing Pack, but we trust that it will help in meeting some of the present difficulties.



Remember—next week is

Wisdom REGD.

DENTAL HEALTH

WEEK

(Beginning June 25th)

Wisdom DENTAL HEALTH WEEK

How's your toothbrush?

DOES IT LOOK LIKE THIS?

RECENT DENTAL RESEARCH SHOWS
7 OUT OF 10 NEED REPLACING
...in the 'Dental Practitioner'
...not mouthwash enough



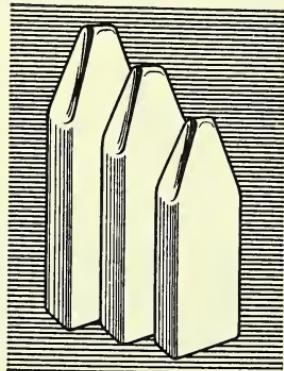
From June 25th to July 2nd the heaviest concentration of toothbrush advertising ever produced in Britain will tell your customers why they should replace their old toothbrushes this week

Make the most of this opportunity in these three ways:-

- 1. Tell your customers these facts.** Dentists say that far too many people are using toothbrushes long after they should have been pensioned off. A recent investigation by a Dental Research Unit showed that only 3 out of every 10 toothbrushes are in a satisfactory condition. 7 out of 10 are too old to be efficient! Between June 25th and July 2nd large space advertisements in all leading newspapers will tell these facts. Make sure your customers are aware of them.
- 2. Display your Merry-Go-Round** prominently on a counter with the special Dental Health Week banner fixed on its pennant. This special banner is being sent to all chemists.
- 3. Use your dental health week showcard** and build a Wisdom display around it, making use of the new Wisdom showcards.



You'll have received this special Dental Health Week banner. Fix it to your Merry-Go-Round like this, and put the whole thing prominently on your counter. You'll find it makes an attractive and effective tie-in with the advertising. Put up attractive window displays, too.



A GOOD SELECTION OF
Wrapping Papers
FOR YOUR DISPENSING

★ To give distinction to your dispensing wrap your bottles!

★ To wrap them with good paper, competitive in price, order now from this selection!

These Lines are Tax-Free—

			Green, Mauve, Grey					
Oz.	1	2	3/4	8/10	12/16	20" x 30"
Ream	2/3	2/9	4/6	6/9	10/-	37/6
SWEDISH BROWN KRAFT — — — — — — — — — 33/-								
GLAZED IMITATION PARCHMENT — — — 8/9 12/3 —								
COLOURED TISSUE Size Ream								
Violet, Blue, Light Green, Dark Green, Rose						19½" x 29½"		21/9
and Orange	9½" x 9½"		4/-
SWEDISH WHITE SULPHITE ... 14" x 19" 18/-								

This is Subject to Tax—

			Cut to size					
Powders Oz.	1	2	3/4	6	8/10	17½" x 22½"
			4" x 4½"					
Ream	1/7	3/-	3/8	6/-	7/3	9/- 34/6
Purchase Tax — 33½%								

TWINE		4 oz. balls	8 oz. cheeses	16 oz. cheeses
Coloured Medical	Doz.	31/-	62/-	—
No. 104 Cotton Twine	..	18/6	37/-	74/-
SEALING WAX	...	4/4 lb.		

MACDONALD & SON LTD.

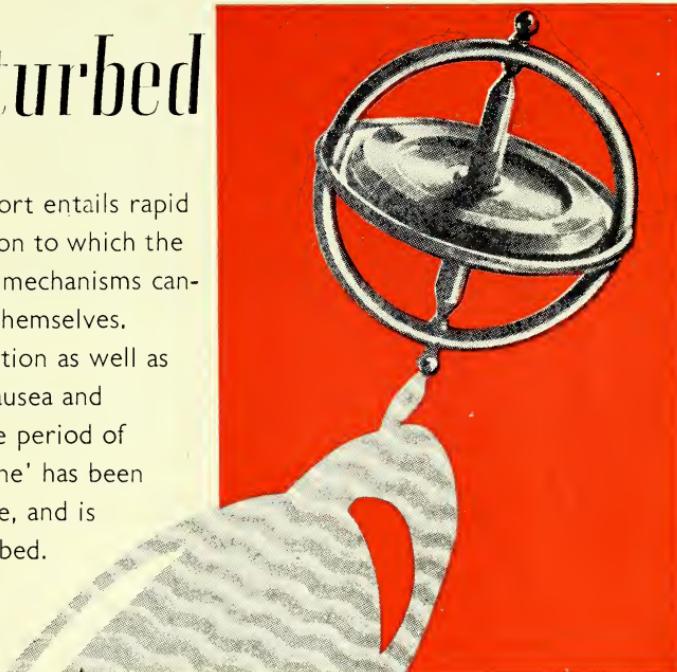
HOPE MILLS, POLLARD STREET, MANCHESTER, 4

Ardwick 1561-2

When equilibrium is disturbed

Modern transport entails rapid alterations of position to which the traveller's righting mechanisms cannot quickly adjust themselves.

For the prevention as well as the treatment of nausea and vomiting during the period of adjustment 'Avomine' has been found most effective, and is increasingly prescribed.



'AVOMINE'

trade mark

Promethazine-8-Chlorotheophyllinate

brand

Containers of 10 x 25 mgm. tablets

Retail price 3s. 6d. Exempt from Purchase Tax

To be sold on prescription only



manufactured by

MAY & BAKER LTD

distributors

MA 48632

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD. DAGENHAM

B



POWDERED DRUGS

Over a century's experience
goes into the milling of our:

DIGITALIS
IPECAC.
BELLADONNA
RHEI
LIQUORICE
ALOES
GENTIAN

Send us your enquiries and orders



STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD., Wharf Rd., London, N.I. CLErkenwell 1000

TAS/AL.336

Important Announcement

As from July 1st 1951, Continental Laboratories have been appointed by Laboratories Robert & Carriere, Paris, as sole agents for the British Isles for

STANNOXYL Tablets

and other Robert & Carriere preparations which will shortly be introduced.

All orders for delivery after June 30th 1951 therefore, should be passed either to your usual Wholesaler or sent direct to us.

CONTINENTAL LABORATORIES LTD.

101 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.I

Telephone: MUSEum 2042/3 Telegrams: Taxolabs, Phone, London

T/SCS-2 (S)

ONLY 6 WEEKS MORE



All the special Silvikrin 'magic'—in a form which, daily, takes more of the shampoo market; a perfect, rich-lathering *cream*. The perfect formula for a best-seller, as you'll soon see!

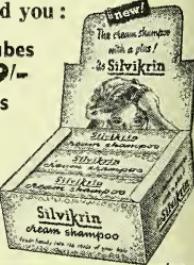
SILVIKRIN LABORATORIES LTD
County Building, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Mx

to profit by the
Silvikrin grand bonus
offer—launching
the new sensational
Silvikrin
cream shampoo

Display this attractive Silvikrin Cream Shampoo Outer on your counter or in your window for at least 14 days and we will send you :

With every 3 doz. 1/3 size tubes ordered—a credit note for 9/-
With every 3 doz. 2/size tubes ordered—a credit note for 14/3

Trade Prices for Silvikrin Cream Shampoo : 1/3 size : 9/- per doz.
plus tax. 2/size : 14/3 per doz.
plus tax.



This offer closes on Saturday
28th July 1951
**SEND IN YOUR
ORDER NOW!**
Delay may cost you money



When FUNGUS is afoot

'Tineafax' Ointment complies with the twin essentials for effective treatment of "athlete's foot," ringworm of the body, "dhobie itch" and other tinea infections—ability to penetrate skin, and strong but non-irritating antifungal effect. 'Tineafax' contains no mercury. Its fungicidal agents, chief of which is zinc undecylenate, are incorporated in a special ointment base which carries them through the skin to the most deep-seated spores. In the majority of cases the condition will clear in 7 to 21 days. For after-treatment, and prophylaxis in persons exposed to infection, 'Tineafax' Powder should be used. Dusted on to the feet and into socks and shoes, it prevents growth of the fungus.

'Tineafax' Ointment is available in tubes of 1 oz. (approx.) and 1 lb. jars, the Powder in sifter-top tins.

'TINEAFAX'

COMPOUND UNDECYLENATE OINTMENT AND UNDECYLENATE POWDER



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) LONDON

AT LAST!

Sensationally New Satin Smooth

★ *Nail Enamel*

by MAX FACTOR

AT LONG LAST, Max Factor Hollywood introduces a Nail Enamel that has *all* the exclusive features *your customers have always wanted but never found before!* An instant 'hit' amongst Hollywood's loveliest screen stars . . . years of research have gone into its making . . . because it had to be *better than the best!* Each exquisitely beautiful shade is a flattering FINGER-TIP FASHION that *harmonizes perfectly* with Max Factor Hollywood Lipstick and *smartly accents* the wearer's costume.

In the Smartest, Most Becoming Colour Harmony Shades Ever!

RED SATIN · BLUE SATIN
ROSE SATIN · FLAME SATIN
PINK SATIN

Also BLUSH SATIN for most occasions and
CLEAR SATIN for a gleaming natural finish.

5/9 (inc. P.T.)

SATIN SMOOTH Nail Enamel REMOVER

3/3 (inc. P.T.)

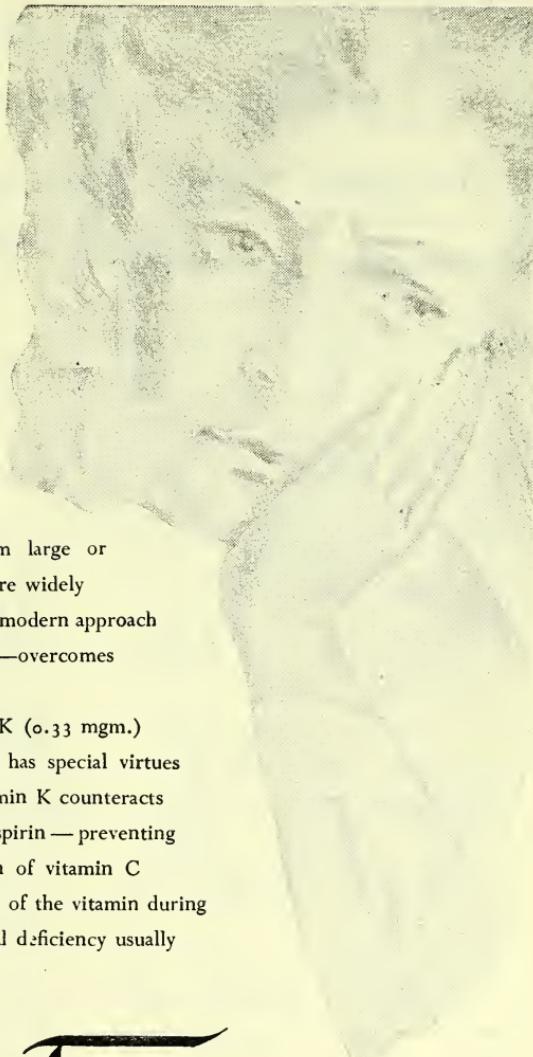


Max Factor

HOLLYWOOD

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD & LONDON (Sales) Ltd. 16 OLD BOND ST., LONDON W.I.

Safer salicylate therapy



The possibility of toxic reactions from large or continuous doses of salicylates is now more widely recognised. Doctors are finding that the modern approach to salicylate therapy—using EKAMMON—overcomes these serious sequelae.

Containing aspirin (0.33 gm.), vitamin K (0.33 mgm.) and vitamin C (20 mgm.), EKAMMON has special virtues as an analgesic and anti-rheumatic. Vitamin K counteracts the prothrombin-reducing action of aspirin—preventing haemorrhagic tendencies. The addition of vitamin C compensates both the increased excretion of the vitamin during salicylate medication and the ascorbic acid deficiency usually associated with rheumatic patients.

Containers of
50 and 100 tablets.
Dispensing packs:
500 and 1,000 tablets.

Ekammon

WARD, BLENKINSOP & CO., LTD.

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*Take it from me
these products
PULL THEIR WEIGHT*

Satino**TOILET
TISSUE**

Satino Toilet Paper in rolls and Inter-leaved Super soft in boxes
— Backed by Nation wide publicity.

**KWICK-DRY****HOUSEHOLD
TOWELS**

A Boon to every house-wife. Supplied (Perforated) in rolls.
Further details from address below.



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**The Choice
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**BRITISH
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MAKES

Also Household, Bath
and Works Thermometers,
the best of their kind

G.H. ZEAL LTD
LOMBARD RD., MORDEN RD.,
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Phones : Liberty 2283-4-5-6 and Liberty 4201

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Honeypot, Viper, Tom Thumb, Gorgon
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 tubes 1/-; tins 1/9, 3/-

Write for samples and prices:

KAY BROTHERS LTD.
 Kayborough, Reddish, STOCKPORT

**Thousands and thousands
of ready-made customers
for..**



Every user of BRISTOW'S LANOLIN SHAMPOO will want to use BRISTOW'S LANOLIN SOAP. Lanolin, the finest substitute for the skin's own oil, is blended with other pure ingredients to create BRISTOW'S LANOLIN SOAP—pure, emollient . . . the soap to recommend for dry and sensitive skins. A sure-selling line, BRISTOW'S LANOLIN SOAP brings you a generous profit margin. Order today and display it on your counter and in your windows.

TRADE TERMS:

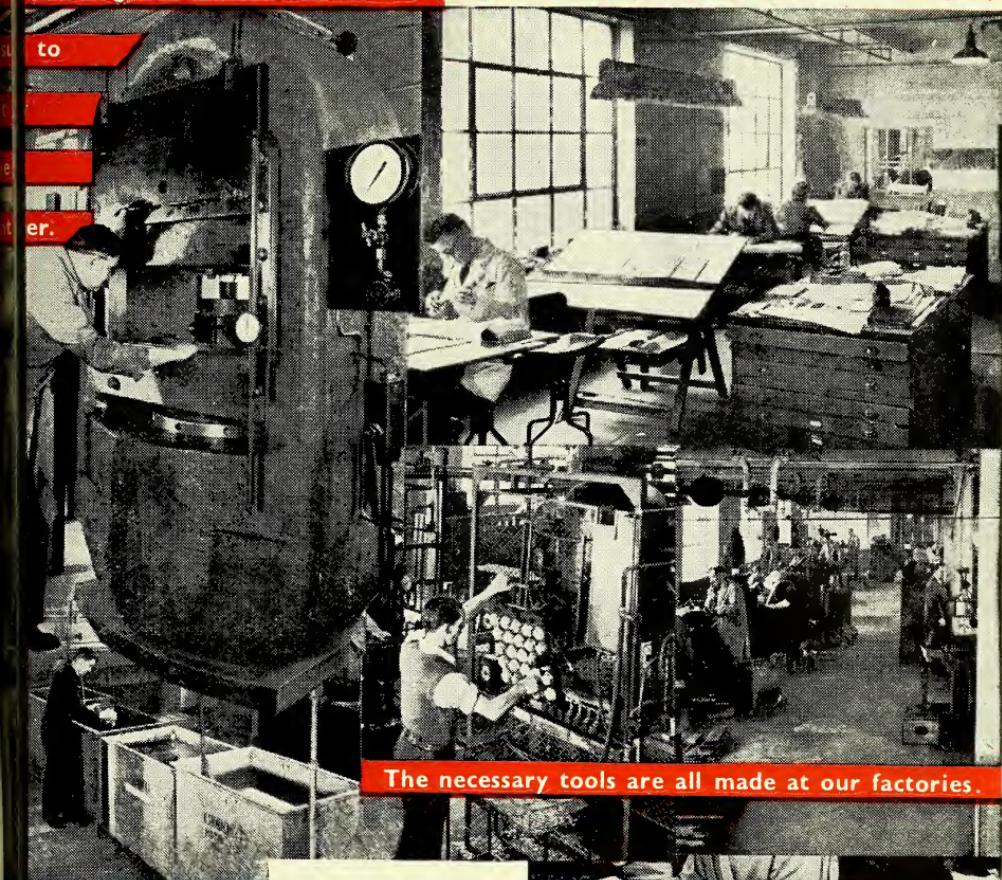
Retail Selling Price (Inc. P. Tax)	Minimum Pack (doz.)	Standard W/sale Terms Per doz.	Intermediate Terms Per doz.	Best Terms Per doz.	Purchase Tax (33½%) Per Doz.
Toilec Size (3 oz.) 9½d.	2	5/8	5/5	5/2	1/10 2/3
Bath Size (6 oz.) 1/7	1	11/4	10/9	10/2	3/9 1/3

Our representative will be pleased to discuss with you display parcel terms which provide very generous profits on turnover.

Bristow's LANOLIN SOAP

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mit designs or models of moulded



The necessary tools are all made at our factories.

oratory recommends

can supply moulded
es to special designs or
ock moulds in opaque
nslucent colours. The
ete co-operation be-
our Bottle and Cap
s ensures efficient
of your product."

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BOTTLES AND CLOSURES
The Perfect Pair

the best liner for your product and

after the closures are moulded they

are individually inspected.

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and many other
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tageously.

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ADVERTISING with the right appeal!

"Your hair's still as bright Betty
—mine's greying already"

"Ah! you try
CAMILATONE
that's the whole secret"

Camilatone Toning Shampoos have a remarkable double-action:—(1) The **PURE SOAP** content of the Shampoo gently eases all dirt from the hair, without damaging the natural oils; (2) The special Tonrinz after-shampoo rinse that's included in every pack brings to your hair those rich, natural colours you thought had faded forever. Shampoo and Rinse together cost only 9d., and available separately—price 4d.

Camilatone **TONING SHAMPOO**
including **TONRINZ**
shows hair in its true colour
Camilatone Limited, Edgware Road, Welsh Harp, London, N.W.9

This intriguing advertising with its strong feminine appeal is creating good business for you. Through the popular national magazines it's reaching a great percentage of the women of the country. Young or old those women want to keep the natural sparkle in their hair. And from this advertising they're learning the secret! They are discovering it costs only 9d. for Shampoo and Tonrinz. Coming in eight natural shades for all colours of hair, there's a Toning Shampoo and Tonrinz for every customer! Be sure you can meet the demand. Order your stocks of Camilatone Toning Shampoo and Tonrinz now!

CAMILATONE LTD., EDGWARE RD., WELSH HARP, LONDON, N.W.9

This Festival year more than ever
. . . millions will be saying

I'd rather have a Jaffajuce

JAFFAJUCE ORANGE contains more than three times as much orange juice and pure sugar as the standard laid down by the Ministry of Food.
Awarded the Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene,
Jaffajuce has now also received the Good Housekeeping Institute Gold Seal for quality.

Order through your usual wholesaler. In case of difficulty write to :-

JAFFAJUCE LIMITED, 87 REGENT STREET, W.I.



Entirely
British
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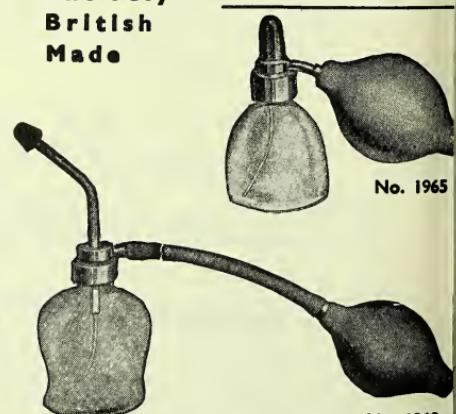
SAMCO Atomisers and Sprays differ from types in general use in that each model is a Scientific Instrument specially designed to handle all types of spraying compounds without the necessity to adjust the nozzle of the instrument in any way.

Each instrument is manufactured and assembled to mathematically exact limits thereby assuring uniform performance.

Materials of the finest quality only are used and all components in direct contact with fluids are made of pure nickel, which is impervious to every known substance used in medical prescriptions.

All components are heavily chromium plated.

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for N.H.S. prescriptions.



Reagent Tablets for urine-sugar analysis, sets and refills

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tablets can be ordered under brand name 'Clinitest', or official description: 'urine sugar analysis sets' and 'diagnostic solution-tablets of copper'.

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RETAIL PRICES Complete Set, including 36 tablets 10/-

Refill Bottles (36 tablets) 3/6

TRADE PRICES Sets 80/- per doz. Refills 28/- per doz.

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Body Odour & Bad Breath

Odoban

TABLETS

Nature's Deodorant



Manufactured in England by
BROOK, PARKER & CO. LTD., BRADFORD

Price Increase

The continued rise in cost of raw materials compels us reluctantly to increase the prices of the following special preparations. The new prices become effective as from

July 1st 1951

	Retail price	Chemists per doz.	Tax per dozen	Retail incl. tax
DEGALAN Ointment	3/8d.	33/-d.	11/-d.	4/7d.
DEGALAN Suppositories	3/8d.	33/-d.	11/-d.	4/7d.
DEVATOL A—VET				
Tablets Yellow	1/4d.	12/-d.	4/-d.	1/8d.
„ Grey	2/-d.	18/-d.	6/-d.	2/6d.
„ Red	15/-d.	144/-d.	48/-d.	19/-d.

Chas. Zimmermann & Co., Ltd.
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THE SUPREME WOODWORM DESTROYER

Look up NOW—Rentokil Timber Fluid is acclaimed by Architects, by Builders, by the Public. It is officially approved and recommended and is in greater demand than ever to meet the increasing danger of woodworm. You will be advised for this nationally advertised product. Obtainable in all sizes from 4oz. upwards, also bulk supplies.

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Send today for full list of Rentokil Products and Price list



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Now Available

POISONS GUIDE

Compiled by W. A. Whatmough, B.Sc., Ph.C., F.R.I.C.

The "C & D" KEY classification of poisons is a unique system that separates poisons into classes according to the statutory requirements governing their sale or supply.

The provisions applicable to a particular poison have to be worked out from a bewildering variety of extensions, relaxations and exemptions superimposed by the Poisons Rules and the Dangerous Drugs Regulations upon the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. Alterations since the 1944 edition of the POISONS GUIDE have been so numerous as to render previous editions quite obsolete. The extent of the changes in poisons law provisions has made it necessary to separate the Guide into two volumes—(I) classifying the poisons *per se* and (II) explaining the forms of supply applicable within its class.

VOLUME I. Poisons Lists and 'Key' (Complete Classification of Poisons).

The Poisons List and the Dangerous Drugs List, as amended, are amplified into a 96-page Extended List of Poisons. Volume I classifies over 5,000 entries into sixteen self-sufficient classes. Each entry is complete in itself owing to the "Key" data for the particular poisons giving in concise form *all* the requirements applicable to the individual item. Self-evident "Key Symbols" assist in identifying the poisons law provisions which the Class Number groups into routine requirements according to the *permissible* form of supply.

VOLUME II. Poisons Law Provisions (Co-ordinated for each Class of Poisons).

The full poisons law requirements are set out and explained in Volume II, with complete annotations to Acts, Rules, Regulations and Orders. In turn these legislative instruments are reproduced in amended form (i.e., consolidated to date of publication). Finally poisons law provisions are *co-ordinated* in simple and straightforward language under each of the sixteen classes. The reader is provided with an authoritative manual for rapid reference and quick decision.

In brief, the two Volumes comprise an encyclopædia of poisons law with Volume I summarising *what* requirements apply to the individual poison, and Volume II stating *how* these apply according to the form of supply within its class.

The Guide thus enables any supplier to become an expert in the performance of his diverse and difficult duties. The authorised seller of poisons is privileged to deal in all classes of poisons but is faced with the necessity of avoiding the pitfalls associated with indefinite, obscure or amended requirements. The systematic information in the new Guide culminates in records that provide an infallible check on compliance with all the essential provision applicable in the dispensing of Dangerous Drugs and Fourth Schedule poisons.

Hospital pharmacists and their assistants, doctors, dentists, midwives and nursing sisters are all affected by changes in poisons law.

The wholesale druggist will find much aid in enabling him to deal appropriately with requirements ranging from complying with diverse "D.D.A." authorisations to the need of avoiding sales of poisonous products to unqualified vendors. For manufacturers, the poisons labelling system with specimen labels, supplies essential details of this particular complex aspect of poisons law.

**● The 'C & D' POISONS GUIDE
is an essential part of your business**

whether manufacturing, wholesale or retail. It will safely pilot you through the intricacies of poisons legislation and provide all the information you need to comply with the law's requirements in supplying poisons by retail or wholesale.

● This is the authoritative manual to the supply of poisons —a unique publication devised for rapid reference and quick decision.

VOLUME I is just off the press, and supplies are now available.

PRICE 20/- PER COPY
(postage 6d. extra)

VOLUME II is in course of preparation and supplies will be available in the near future.

PRICE 30/- PER COPY
(postage 6d. extra)

● Order now and ensure that you have your copy without delay.

Orders and remittances should be sent to THE PUBLISHER:—

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CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

the **NEWMAN**
6 Point Labellers

COMPACT—Portable and sturdy.

ABSOLUTE PRECISION—Every label plumb centre.

SMOOTH RUNNING—Practically silent—bottles cannot jam. Safe and easy to operate.

MAXIMUM OUTPUT—2,400 bottles labelled every 60 minutes.

VERY SIMPLE MAINTENANCE—Gives continuous performance.

GUARANTEED—Such is our confidence in the workmanship put into these machines that we give a year's guarantee.



NEWMAN

LABELLERS

There are other Newman Labellers for all-over gumming and an Automatic Machine for completely or partly labelling small cylindrical objects from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diam. Details on request.

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NON-SMEARING — NON-DRYING
Order from your usual wholesaler or direct
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For use with
FENOLIN
FLUID



HALL FORSTER & CO. LTD.,
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

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If you are opening a pharmacy in the near future we invite you to send for details and samples of the complete printing service we offer to chemists.

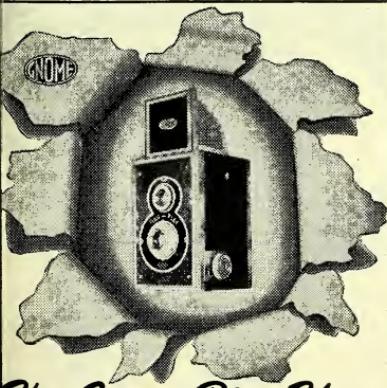
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Press button shutter release

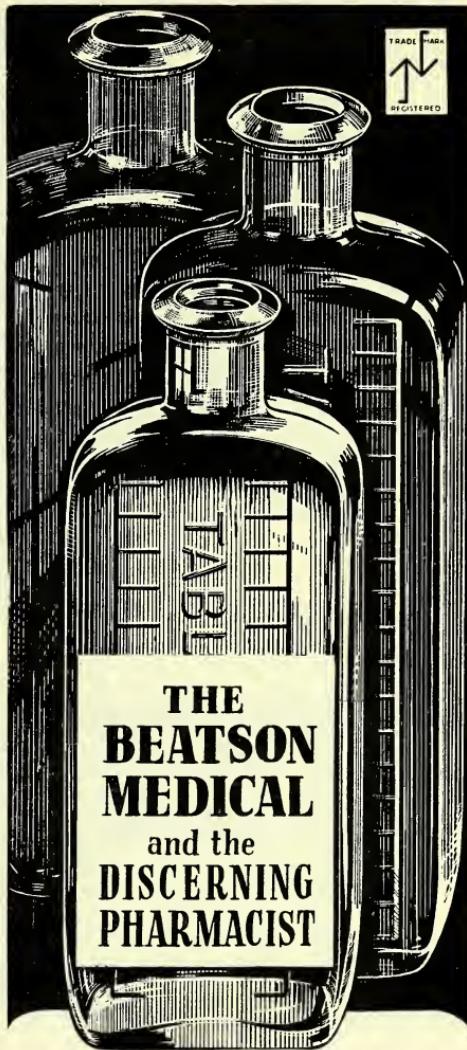
Instantaneous and Bulb shutter speeds

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Recently developed and of modern design, the BEATSON MEDICAL fits the hand snugly. The vial lip for easy pouring, has been retained, sediment can be rapidly dispersed by shaking. With cork mouth or screw neck—white enamelled or black plastic caps.

★ Plain or Graduated.

Cork Mouth or Screw Capped

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ROtherham Established 1751 YORKS



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D.C.L. VITAMIN B₁ YEAST TABLETS

Each ounce contains a natural Vitamin B potency equivalent to that of 25 mgm. Aneurin Hydrochloride, 1·4 mgm. of Riboflavin, and 8 mgm. Nicotinic Acid. Each tablet contains 100 I.U. (approx.) Vitamin B₁. 100 TABLETS 3/9d. 50 TABLETS 2/3d.

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SURE-SELLING STOCK OVER 150 YEARS REPUTATION **KEARSLEY'S**

THE ORIGINAL

WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS

9d. BOX PROFIT by ordering 1 doz.
3/3½ size. Bonus given on every
dozen (13). It pays to push this

C. & G. KEARSLEY LTD
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HERES & THING

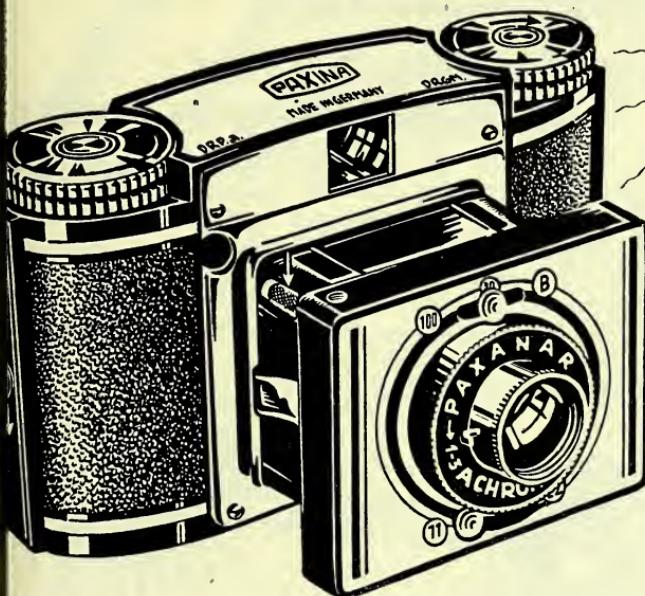
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beach, in the home—and on your shelves!

HERES & THING



CALSOL MILK made by JEFFREYS MILLER & COMPANY LIMITED
LEYLAND MILLS, WIGAN

Make Summer time



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PROFIT TIME
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PAXINA

NS f/7.7 achromat, focusing
from 3ft. to infinity. Three apertures
f/7.7, f/11, f/22.

VIEW FINDER Built-in eye level
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SHUTTER B, 1/30 and 1/100. Re-
lease so designed that accidental
exposure cannot take place.

EXPOSURE Takes 12 exposures on
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Canvas Ever-Ready case
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NEVILLE BROWN & CO. LTD

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COOK, PARKER & CO. LTD., BRADFORD; JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO. LTD., MANCHESTER

The Paxina is a smart Continental camera, taking 12 pictures $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ on standard 120 roll-film. The robust die-cast body is leather cloth covered and bright parts are finished in chrome and dural. It has the compact dimensions of a folding camera, but bellows are avoided and great rigidity of lens panel secured by reason of the all-metal extending box front. Loading the film is quite simple, and may be carried out in daylight. The camera is fitted with a standard English tripod bush.

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**THIS 'COLD WAR' is an OLD 'WAR'
A BATTLE AGAINST RISING PRICES!**

Stockpiling in America has resulted in an acute shortage of the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of Sunglasses; but although prices may tend to harden later in the Season, we are in the fortunate position of being able to continue last years' models and also to offer new styles with guaranteed 'Sales Appeal'.

Please ask your Wholesaler to show you our 1951 range; models retailing from as low as 1s. Od. per pair.
... Including SUNRA GLASS.

SUNRA GLASS
AT LAST!

A moderately priced sunglasses with the "expensive" look

RETAILS AT
3s. 6d.
(in two colour box)

Scientifically styled for men and women. Comfortable saddle bridge in two popular fittings.
Available in attractive colours: opaque, transparent and pearl, from your usual wholesaler. There are twelve other models of sunspect from which to choose which retail from 1s. Od.

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**LAST SEASONS' SUNGLASS SENSATION!
VALUE = SALES! SALES = PROFITS!**

Quant's witch hazel—

THE QUANTITY SELLER FOR HOLIDAY HAZARDS

INSECT bites, bruises, sunburn, greasy pores—Quant's Witch Hazel the ideal family stand-by for these and other holiday hazards. With everybody on holiday in July, August and September the demand will be great. Stock up NOW and sell Quant's Witch Hazel to your share of the 18,000,000 holiday makers!

Quant's



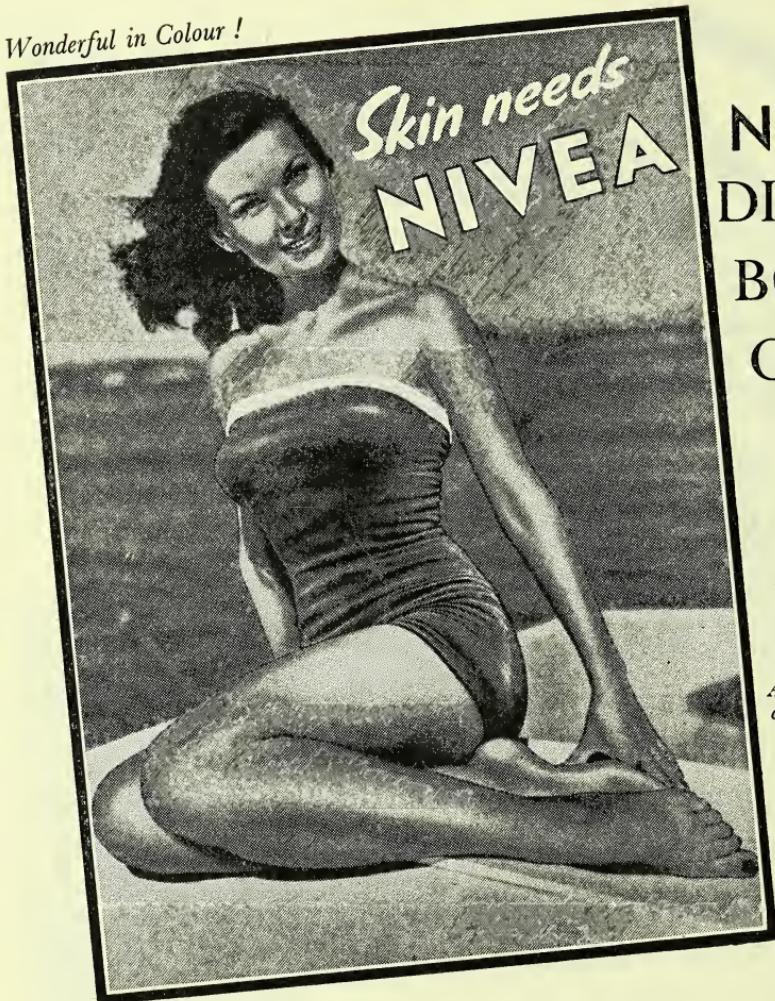
WITCH HAZEL

Prepared in England by a special distillation process from Hamamelis Virginiana leaves (containing 2% added boric acid).

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Attractive Showcard, as illustrated, from the distributors:—
KELDON LTD., WADSWORTH ROAD, PERIVALE, MIDDLESEX.

Wonderful in Colour!



1951 NIVEA DISPLAY BONUS OFFER

An example of the attractive Nivea show material available for your window or counter on request.

Let this lovely showcard girl help you to a giant share of the 1951 Nivea Display Bonus. Each 10/- value of all orders for £5 and over earns you a bonus of 2 Popular Size tins of NIVEA CREME.

TELLING MORE PEOPLE . . .

SELLING MORE

NIVEA

Last Chance to win one of the
BIG PRIZES IN THE £700

BRYLCREEM

WINDOW DISPLAY
COMPETITION

closes July 14th

The Competition is on. Don't miss out, get your windows dressed today—there's still time. The closing date is July 14 and all that is necessary is that our special window displays of Brylcreem and other County Products are on show for fourteen days before then. Photograph your windows and

send a print in to us. It's easy! It's free! And you're in the running for big Cash Prizes or prizes of goods. Watch your sales rocket too. This big selling effort will move your stocks with even more speed and get your cash register ringing as never before. You've still time if you go to it now!

OVER
£700 {
MUST BE WON

SEPARATE SECTIONS FOR
 CHEMISTS . . HAIRDRESSERS

1ST PRIZE £100 *in each section*

2ND PRIZE £50 " " "

3RD PRIZE £25 " " "

*and 50 Consolation PRIZES in each section
 of goods to the sales value of £3.10.0 each.*

If you have not already received details, send a card today to
 COUNTY PERFUMERY CO. LTD., Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Don't miss this last chance to win!

10!-

Extra Profit for YOU!

SPECIAL OFFER BY DALMAS LTD.

Available only until July 31st

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!

WE OFFER, in exchange for a two weeks' counter or window display, attractive showstand . . . together with additional discount as outlined below:

PARCEL "A"		£	s.	d.	PARCEL "B"		£	s.
6 doz.	1/- Dalmas Dressings . . .	2	11	0	3 doz.	1/- Dalmas Dressings . . .	1	5
1 doz.	1/- Dalmas Boil Dressings . . .	6	10	0	½ doz.	1/- Dalmas Boil Dressings . . .	3	
½ doz.	1/- Dalmas Finger Tip . . .	4	3	0	½ doz.	Dalzolastic Boil Dressings . . .	3	
1 doz.	Dalzolastic Boil Dressings . . .	7	6	0	3 doz.	9d. Dalzolastic First Aid Dressings . . .		
6 doz.	9d. Dalzolastic First Aid Dressings . . .	1	18	6	1 doz.	1/6 Ditto . . .	19	
2 doz.	1/6 Ditto . . .	1	5	8	½ doz.	Dalzolastic Strip Dressings, 1 yd. x 2½" . . .	12	
½ doz.	Dalzolastic Strip Dressings, 1 yd. x 1½" . . .	9	0	0	½ doz.	Ditto, 1 yd. x 1½" . . .	9	
½ doz.	Ditto, 1 yd. x 2½" . . .	12	2	0	½ doz.	Elastic Adhesive Bandages (Dalzoflex), N.H.S., 3 yds. x 3" . . .	I	9
1 doz.	Elastic Adhesive Bandages (Dalzoflex), N.H.S., 3 yds. x 3" . . .	2	18	6				
		10	13	5			5	15
		10	8				2	
	Ordinary Terms less 5% . . .	10	2	9			5	12
		10	1				2	
	Special Terms less 5% . . .	9	12	8			5	9
		4	9				2	
	Plus Purchase Tax on 14.4 . . .	9	17	5			5	12

Variation in the above quantities will be allowed provided, only, that the selection is made from the above items. No substitution of other plasters in our range will be permitted, on account of the present supply position. Each selected parcel must reach a trade price value of £5 or £10 to secure the additional discount.

*Order on your usual form,
or send this coupon to:—*

DALMAS LTD.

LEICESTER

I agree to give 2 weeks' display of Dalmas Dressings during the months of June and July to qualify for the special discount.

*PARCEL "A" PARCEL "B"

Name

Address

**Please indicate your requirements*

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Medical and Pharmaceutical GLASS CONTAINERS

OF QUALITY - WITH SERVICE BEHIND THEM !

**DISPENSING
BOTTLES**1-oz. to 20-oz. Plain-Cork
Mouth or Screw. Graduated-
Cork Mouth only.**RIBBED CVALS**
Cork Mouth or Screw.**VIALS**½-oz. 1-oz. 1½-oz. 2-oz. &
3-oz. Medium or Tall.**TABLET BOTTLES**

Nos. 1 to 7½ sizes.

**ROUND SCREW
JARS**

1-oz., 1-oz., 2-oz., 4-oz.

Also

Round Squat Screw Jars
1½ oz., 2½ oz. and 4 oz.**SCREW CAPS**Black Bakelite, White Enam-
elled Tinplate and Satin
Finish Aluminium.WHOLESALE
ONLY

NATIONAL

NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD.

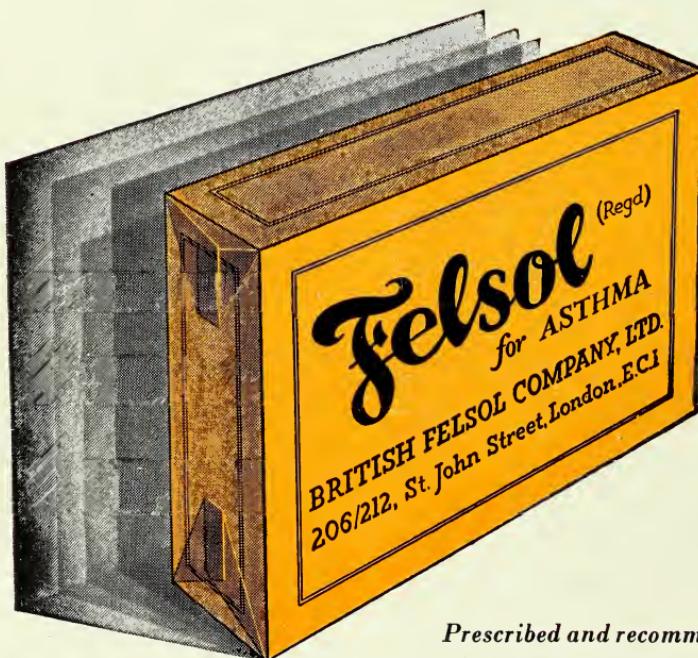
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